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Book 1464

Supplement to
The Lawrence Daily
Journal-World

December '23, 1913

LAWRENCE- Today and Yesterday

PUBLISHED BY
LAWRENCE DAILY JOURNAL-WORLD

556
376

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Magazine and Souvenir Edition
Commemorating the
Semi-Centennial
Memorial of
the Lawrence
Massacre



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Lawrence: *Today & Yesterday*

PUBLISHED BY THE LAWRENCE DAILY JOURNAL-WORLD AS A MAGAZINE AND SOUVENIR EDITION, COMMEMORATING THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL MEMORIAL OF THE LAWRENCE MASSACRE



AMBITION has always prompted the sturdy pioneers to do and to win. Backed by indomitable energy, supported by physical and moral stamina, generally surrounded by the influence of noble womanhood, men of individuality have usually found a way to open up new territory. Individuality of character, individuality of physical power, individuality of courage and determination, these are the birthmarks that were imprinted upon the men and the women who invaded as the pioneers a country new, a country without resource other than the possibilities of agriculture and the hunting domains of the Kansas plains—the County of Douglas, as it is now known. To these men and to these women and to those who shortly after helped to preserve the integrity of their newly acquired homesteads during the strenuous years of the late fifties and the early sixties “Lawrence—Today and Yesterday” is respectfully and appreciatively dedicated. To thank each and every citizen who has helped to make possible this edition, in which appears as complete and replete a resume of “men and affairs” of Lawrence and Douglas County, as was ever published, this appreciation is also courteously extended. To Colonel John K. Rankin, Chairman, and to the members of the Semi-Centennial Memorial Committee; to Chancellor Frank Strong of the University of Kansas; to Professor Merle Thorpe, Head of the Journalism Department of the University of Kansas; to Professor L. N. Flint; to the Graduate Magazine; to the Deans and members of the faculty; to H. B. Peairs, Supervisor of Indian Schools, and to Superintendent J. R. Wise of Haskell Institute, thanks are due for their hearty co-operation in enabling the publishers to do justice to these institutions. To the business and professional men and women of Lawrence and to those citizens of Douglas County who have proven their public spirit by their co-operation to make possible an edition, that will do justice to the representative interests and place Lawrence and Douglas County in a class with communities of marked enterprise, appreciation is hereby expressed. To Alfred Lawrence for his splendid view, group and commercial photographs; to F. H. Jeffries and to Con F. Squires, for their prompt service in the production of portraits and to the Capper Engraving Company of Kansas City, Missouri, for their splendid co-operation in the production of art pages and fine halftone engravings for this edition, thanks are due. In closing it may be advisable to state that the publishers feel confident that the spirit of progress and ambition which has enlisted the co-operation of the enterprising citizens of Lawrence and Douglas County in the production of this magazine number of the Journal-World is destined not only to live in the “Lawrence—Today and Yesterday,” but forever. Through the individuality of men, who—as of old—are willing to do things for the good of the whole community has been made possible “Lawrence—Today and Yesterday,” an edition bearing the quality marks of Individuality, stamping indelibly upon the minds of the readers the fact that the younger generation, composing the future citizenship, will emulate the pioneers in aggressiveness, zeal and forward movements, marked by strong Individuality.

THE PUBLISHERS.



Exterior and Interior Views of Public Buildings

Reading Left to Right from Top Row—Douglas County Court House; Douglas County Jail; Douglas County Court Room; Merchants Association's Rest Room in City Hall; City Hall, Lawrence; Office of County Commissioners; Sheriff's Office in County Jail, Sheriff at Desk, Deputy Sheriff Standing, Jailer in rear; Douglas County Home. [Photos by Lawrence

THE BRIDGE THAT OPENS A NEW ERA OF PROGRESS TO THE CITIZENS WHO KNOW THE LAWRENCE OF TODAY AND YESTERDAY

By HON. S. D. BISHOP

TIME was when our forefathers traveled and lived successfully through every handicap that beset them without meeting requirements for the future. It was thus that arms were on hand, yet not available at the time of Quantrell's invasion of Lawrence. But the destiny of the city of Lawrence, founded in 1854 through the foresight of pioneers who came to what is now known as Douglas County as emissaries of the New England Emigrant Aid Society, was not for extinction by border raiders in 1863. For from the ashes of the city was to rise a greater Lawrence than had been contemplated even by these sturdy pioneers and others who lived through the terror of the days of '63.

On Tuesday, August 1, the real founders' party arrived at the site of the present city of Lawrence at noon, and ate their first meal on the ridge, or "back bone" of the high hill, upon which now stands the University of Kansas. Ferdinand Fuller, of Worcester, Massachusetts, inscribed on his tent on that memorable day the name "Mount Oread," in memory of Mount Oread Seminary in his home town. And the name has since not only become historic, but synonymous with Kansas' foremost institution of learning. On the eighteenth day of the same month a constitution was adopted, providing for the usual form of city government, the registration of claims, and the conditions upon which persons could become members of the Lawrence association.

On the sixth of October the town which had been called Wakarusa, New Boston and Yankee Town, was regularly christened "Lawrence City," as stated at that meeting according to other historians, "first to honor Amos A. Lawrence, of Boston, both as an individual and officer of the company, and second, because the name sounded well, and had no bad odor attached to it in any part of the Union." It might be well to remark here that the city has lived up to that reputation ever since in every walk of life.

Strangely co-incident with the first religious service held in the new colony came also the first death and burial of a young man, Moses Pomeroy, a member of the early settlers' party. On this same Sabbath day, October 1, the first Bible Class was formed. On the fifteenth day of the same month a meeting was held to form the First Congregational Church in Kansas Territory, the first church becoming known as the "Plymouth Church of Lawrence City." The trustees of the first religious society or parish were Dr. Charles Robinson, S. C. Pomeroy and S. J. Willis.

Slowly, but surely came the first signs of development with the opening of a sawmill about the first of December. This mill was leased to S. & F. Kimball in January, 1855, with the proviso that it should devote part of its running

time to cutting lumber for a proposed new hotel, all previous facilities having been practically in log or shake houses. On the ninth day of October Charles Robinson, John Mailey, S. Y. Lum, A. D. Searle and O. A. Hanscom were elected trustees of the Lawrence Association, and on the seventeenth city lots were drawn, the owners commencing building operations at once with the facilities at hand. On the nineteenth Governor Reeder and party, on their way to Fort Riley, stopped in this city and were properly honored. In the absence of Mayor Robinson the duties incident to this occasion fell upon General Pomeroy.

Little did Mrs. S. N. Wood, who at this time responded to the toast, "The ladies of Lawrence, the land of beauty, the fit home of beauty," probably realize that Lawrence would ever become so truly "a city beautiful," as can be seen in the illustrations in this "Lawrence—Today and Yesterday" magazine. Nor did she probably dream that unusual realization would come to her closing words, "Woman's sphere is here to guard our beautiful state from the invasion of wrong, oppression, intemperance and all that tends to debase and demoralize mankind. Yes, Kansas must and will feel that woman has an influence, and that influence on the side of God and truth." Prophetic words these and true now in every sense of the word.

The newspapers, as usual, had their proper place and performed their duties fearlessly. John and J. L. Speer were the pioneers in the field, publishing their first issue of the "Kansas Pioneer" under

difficulties in Medina, Ohio, under date of October 15, 1854. "The Herald of Freedom" was the first Kansas paper and the first printed in Lawrence, although the "Tribune" antedated it. A. L. Selig's business office is located on the site of the former home of "The Herald of Freedom." Ever since that date the local press has stood for all that is for the best interests of the city and county.

The first birth in the new colony was reported to the Milwaukee Sentinel under date of November 11, when T. A. Ladd wrote that the first "little visitor," Lawrence Carter, born on October 26, 1854, will probably be officially donated one city lot. Records show that this was done and the lot later appeared to be in the center of the city. At the first murder trial of one Lucious Kibbey, held later in the year, acquittal resulted, H. A. Hutchinson and J. T. Brady acting for the prosecution, counsel for the defense being S. N. Wood, H. C. Safford, C. Albright and Mr. Haldeman.

A Free State Society was organized on February 1, 1855, to "use all its influence for the prohibition of slavery." To this organization perhaps must be attributed the resultant integrity of Lawrence as an abolition center and the subsequent disasters that befell the city. But few there are who regret



HON. S. D. BISHOP



Photo Made for "Lawrence—Today and Yesterday"

Copyright 1913 by Alfred Lawrence

Massachusetts Street Looking South from Winthrop Street

the step, if any. The first observance of the "Fourth of July" was appropriately held in 1855. Then followed the days of pillage in 1856, when on May 21 property, valued at nearly \$100,000, was destroyed, including the Free State Hotel, later the site of the Eldridge House. S. & T. Eldridge alone lost about \$40,000 in hotel furniture and provisions.

In the summer of 1857 prosperity again came to Lawrence and continued more or less regularly to the time of Quantrell's invasion. In 1860 about 2,500 inhabitants were accredited to the city. In July 1857 the Eldridge House was commenced on the site of the old Free State Hotel. With the fateful day of August 21, 1863, so graphically depicted on the cover design of this magazine supplement of the Journal-World, as reproduced from Harper's Weekly of that year, commences my real story of a "newer Lawrence." The facts about this historic disaster will be found elsewhere in this issue, as told by those who either witnessed the invasion or have their facts from good authority.

From this eventful day in 1863, beginning with A. Fuller as mayor, dates a new history of progress. Among those who headed the city government in the years to come after that period and still among the living, although in every sense pioneers, are recorded: G. Grovenor, J. D. Bowersock, A. Henley, and A. L. Selig. The first mayor was James Blood, who held office from 1857 to 1859. He was followed by C. W. Babcock, to whom falls the honor of the first efforts calculated to bind in close union what was later known as North Lawrence with the city, by means of the first bridge across the Kaw River. Thus history was made almost sub-consciously. The first settlement of North Lawrence occurred between 1860 and 1865. By an act of the State Legislature in 1870 it was consolidated with Lawrence proper and its charter surrendered. In the sixties the first large industries and banking institutions became factors, in addition to the State University, while in the seventies the real industrial growth became apparent. Colonel Eldridge began the erection of a new hotel in 1865. The city has always been most fortunate in the possession of men who went ahead in the face of discouragement.

The Lawrence of Today needs little mention from the

writer, as this entire edition speaks pictorially louder in its behalf than could mere words. Be it sufficient to state that it has no superior in this state as a city of homes, residences that are actually occupied by men and women who draw their incomes from the various interests that help to make this city one united whole. It is necessary to add that the city of Lawrence, while fully appreciative of the great influence upon its prosperity by the University of Kansas, the Haskell Institute and other educational institutions, today is not solely dependent on them for that which means progress of a permanent nature. The industries of the city are varied and the men at the helm are of the class who believe in her future. The city is in fact a wholesome combination of industrial progressiveness and educational influence.

As I recall the recent election that gave to Douglas County a new bridge across the Kaw River, I see in my mind's eye the men and the women who realized that the present iron bridge has outlived its usefulness, begun in the days when toll was exacted for the crossing of it. Lethargy which had threatened to thwart the progress of the foremost county in the state was thrust aside and the means were provided to erect a structure that shall not only reflect credit upon the citizens who voted for it, but shall become the means of a new union between the people of North Lawrence and Grant Township and those on the other side. It will mean the opening of a new era of prosperity for all of Douglas County, whose citizens have since that memorable election cast aside all jealousies in the hope and assurance of greatly increased railroad facilities that shall upbuild in the wake of electric traffic ways not only a "Greater Lawrence," but also a more prosperous Douglas County. It will in truth be a "Golden Bridge of Prosperity for a united Douglas County," ever harmonious with its county seat, the City of Lawrence, for the good of all.

Lawrence and Douglas County have overcome the enemy of war-time, of fire and of flood and the citizens have built for a future that looms up brighter than ever before. The name of Amos A. Lawrence is inscribed in history's pages with ink of gold that will never tarnish, just as the prosperity of the city and county will continue forever on a solid basis



Masonic Temple, Massachusetts and Berkeley Streets



THE LAWRENCE POST OFFICE SHOWS REMARKABLE GROWTH SINCE ITS INCEPTION IN 1855

By CHARLES S. FINCH, *Postmaster*



CARMI W. BABCOCK, whose widow and daughter live here now, was the first postmaster of Lawrence. The post office when established was placed in the store of Paul R. Brooks, on the west side of Massachusetts street, just about where Jones & Mercer's store now stands. Mr. Babcock served two years from 1855 to 1857, and was succeeded by James Garvin. The tenure of office of the postmasters in those days seems to have been a little unsatisfactory—to the incumbent at least—for the first four of them served only two years each. In addition to the two named, the two following them were Samuel K. Húson and Josiah Miller. Mr. Miller holding office until 1863, when John H. Shimmons, an ardent admirer of James H. Lane and one of his principal backers in Kansas, took charge of the office and held it for four years, relinquishing it to Col. John K. Rankin in 1867. Colonel Rankin served for four years, and again Mr. Shimmons was given the office, holding it for two years, and giving way to L. J. Worden in 1873. Mr. Worden was the long distance postmaster, and held the office for three terms, twelve years, continuously, and only gave up with a change of administration and a change of parties. In 1885, Osban Shannon, son of Governor Shannon, was made postmaster by President Cleveland, and held the office until 1889. President Harrison then appointed Captain E. F. Goodrich, and he was succeeded by George Innes when Cleveland was elected the second time. Mr. Innes took charge of the office in 1894, and held it until 1898, when he was succeeded by E. F. Caldwell. Judge George J. Barker followed him, and held the office one term, and was succeeded by Irving Hill who was in office for a little more than four years, and gave place to the present postmaster, who took charge of the office on the first of September, 1911. Since the postoffice was founded, but two men have held the office more than one term,—John Shimmons who was twice appointed and held the office for six years, and L. J. Worden who kept it for three terms.

From the seventies until the new Federal building was erected, the postoffice was located in the building at the corner of Massachusetts and Winthrop streets, known in early years as "Liberty Hall," and afterward as The Bowersock Opera house. The office was moved into the new building



CHARLES S. FINCH

in 1906, and, as if to show appreciation for the gift of the government, the business increased so rapidly that the office became a first class one in 1907. To be a first class office, one must have an income from all sources of at least \$40,000 a year. In 1906 the income was \$40,945.20. The wonderful growth of the office, caused by the rapid business development of the town, is shown by the following figures giving the gross receipts of the office since the year mentioned, when the office reached the dignity of first class:

1907	\$44,238.82
1908	\$49,570.72
1909	\$52,391.35
1910	\$55,110.98
1911	\$59,990.46
1912	\$64,613.58

The first nine months of the present year the office did more business than it

did during the whole of the year 1908, and if the usual fall and winter business is done, the receipts of the office for 1913 will reach \$70,000.00. The Lawrence postoffice does more business than any other office in the state, except Kansas City, Topeka and Wichita.

To do all the work necessary keeps a good sized company of men busy all the time, or for as many hours a day as the Government permits its employees to work. Following is a list of Uncle Sam's men who look after your mail and frequently disappoint you because no one has written the looked-for letter:

Postmaster, C. S. Finch; Assistant Postmaster, H. D. Whitman; Superintendent of Mails, Willard Brown; Money Order Clerk, Early Huddleston; Registry Clerk, Miss Sadie Dorsey; General Delivery Clerk, Mrs. Kate Smith; Nixie Clerk, W. H. Moys; Distributing Clerks, C. W. Brown, Wilfred McClain; Mailing Clerks, F. W. Kingsbury, H. L. Steele, S. A. McKone; City Carriers, W. B. Brown, D. M. Horkmans, J. S. Akers, E. H. May, I. F. Eberhart, C. J. Hunzicker,



THE LAWRENCE POST OFFICE

E. E. Edie, L. B. Read, G. C. Connor, F. L. Courtney, Grant Mull, S. S. Elliott; Rural Carriers: W. B. Bidgood, Grant Risley, W. E. Canavan, L. H. Hegeman, J. C. Patton, L. T. Wiley, C. B. Owen, John Canavan, A. R. Oatman, S. D. Wiley; Substitute Clerk, Arthur Ward; Substitute Carriers, Irving Gregg, J. D. Turner, F. M. Springer; Substitute Rural Carriers, Alfred Wiggins, W. O. Gibson; Robert White, Messenger; L. H. Wallace, Fireman; Mail Contractor, C. E.



THE POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES

Top row, left to right: L. H. Hegeman, John Canavan, C. W. Brown, F. M. Springer, E. F. Huddleston, L. B. Read, L. T. Wiley, J. C. Patton, F. W. Kingsbury, D. M. Horkmans. Second row: C. J. Hunzicker, Grant Mull, A. R. Oatman, H. L. Steele, S. S. Elliott, W. K. McClain. Third row: J. S. Akers, I. F. Eberhart, C. B. Owen, Arthur Ward, J. D. Turner, E. E. Edie, G. C. Conner, E. H. May, Irving Gregg, S. D. Wiley. Fourth row: W. B. Bidgood, W. H. Moys, Sadie R. Dorsey, Willard Brown, C. S. Finch, H. D. Whitman, Kate H. Smith, W. B. Brown, G. R. Risley.

Elwell; Departmental Messengers, G. W. Fry, S. R. Edwards, a total of forty-five men and women.

If the business of the office continues to increase, it will be necessary to enlarge the postoffice building. In fact, it is so crowded now that much of the transfer and handling of mail has to be done under difficulties, and one half more floor space could be utilized to great advantage. Of course it is the parcel post mail that takes up much of the available room that was originally intended for other kinds of matter, but neither the Government at Washington, nor any one in Lawrence, had the slightest idea that the business of the office would, in less than eight years, be double what it was when the building was erected. And yet, that is exactly what will happen, and the necessary facilities for doing the increased business must be increased in proportion. A building double the size of the present one will be absolutely essential within the next ten years, an estimate made on a conservative basis.

At the present time the number of parcel post packages sent out from the office average more than six hundred per day, and this number is steadily and rapidly increasing, while the incoming parcel post mail averages fully as much as to weight and bulk. This is entirely new work, and has grown to the present proportions in nine months after the installa-

tion of the parcel post system. This class of mail will undoubtedly double in number of pieces and bulk within the next six months, and will require space that was not contemplated when the building was erected. As the same condition exists in all postoffices, to a greater or less degree, congress will undoubtedly make provisions at the next session for taking care of the vast increase of mail, caused by this department of the service. It is the belief of the writer that the prosperity of

the city of Lawrence and the county of Douglas shows greater evidence of commercial progress than is apparent to the average citizen. While there can be no doubt that the University of Kansas adds to the importance of the Lawrence post office, an investigation of mail matter, sent out by the industrial interests, stockmen and others would furnish proof for the statement that the business interests far outclass the University



MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT

as a factor in matters relating to Uncle Sam's local business.

During the student year, however, the incoming and outgoing mail is considerably increased and requires proportionate attention. Haskell Institute, also, is a factor to be reckoned with. But the manufacturing and wholesale interests, together with the stockmen and newspapers, vie with each other in placing this city fourth in the state, as far as post office business is concerned.



THE OBJECT AND SCOPE OF WORK OF THE LAWRENCE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION

BY CHARLES STARKWEATHER, *President of THE ASSOCIATION*

THE power of organization has made itself felt in every community, where enterprise was the moving factor among the business interests of the city or town. That Lawrence business men were not asleep at the switch was made evident, when The Merchants Association of Lawrence, Kansas, was formed in the summer of 1909. The first officers were: Olin Bell, President; R. B. Wagstaff, Vice-President; R. C. Manley, Secretary and W. F. March, Treasurer.

The object of the Association, as given in the first Constitution and By-Laws, was to eliminate all forms of graft and doubtful subscription lists; to obtain and to supply desired information for persons or firms who may contemplate locating or making investments in Lawrence; to encourage and aid as far as possible the further development of existing business interests, as well as the establishment of new industries; to facilitate commercial and social intercourse between the people of Lawrence and the contiguous trade territory; and in short, to seek to inculcate such a spirit of enterprise in all matters, of both public and private import as may contribute to the continued progress of Lawrence, and the welfare of her people.

Success has crowned these plans from the beginning, as the annual reports of the various officers will show. Worthy causes have since then received the support of The Merchants Association and good work has been accomplished in promoting a harmonious feeling between the city and the people of the country, contiguous

to Lawrence. The Merchants Association's Rest Room in the City Hall continues to be a popular place with out of town shoppers. The Association has become interested in Good Roads work. The rebate system, applying to railroad fares of out of town purchasers, has been inaugurated.

The Douglas County Fair received the hearty co-operation and support of The Merchants Association of Lawrence. As stated before, the power of organization has become re-organized even in Lawrence, where just a little over four years

ago the new Merchants Association became a factor and has remained a force of growing influence ever since. Always ready to co-operate with anybody in anything that spells



CHAS. STARKWEATHER
President

J. H. COHN
Vice President

C. H. TUCKER
Treasurer

C. O. BOWMAN
Secretary

Progress for the community, the officers and members of the executive committee have been carrying out the object of the Association, as originally laid down by the committee on organization, extending its scope to meet prevailing conditions.

The present officers of the Association are: Charles Starkweather, President; J. H. Cohn, Vice-President; C. H. Tucker, Treasurer and C. O. Bowman, Secretary. The executive committee includes A. D. Weaver, Otto B. Gufler, Geo. Hackman, Harry Dick, J. H. Cohn, T. J. Sweeney, Irving Hill, Olin Bell, H. B. Ober, H. L. Winey, G. C. Trovillo, Wm. Wiedemann, E. S. Peckham and Charles Starkweather.

The future looms up brighter than ever.

Great stress is being laid on the work that benefits the whole community, yet affords the protection to the members of the Association to which they are entitled, a co-operation for the good of all.



General Workroom at the Lawrence Postoffice—Doing Fourth Largest Business in the State



THE FOUNDING OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

BY S. D. ALFORD



THE founders of Lawrence planned from the very beginning, for an institution of higher education. In fact, when they met together to decide on a name for the town, my father has told me, the names of New Boston and Fremont, so strongly favored by some, were set aside, at the suggestion of Dr. Robinson that Amos A. Lawrence would give a generous sum to-

ward founding a college, if the town was named for him.

This promise Mr. Lawrence fulfilled by making arrangements for a gift of ten thousand dollars for the building of a "Free State College," to perpetuate the memory of those who so bravely struggled to prevent Kansas from becoming a slave state.

The town company of Lawrence donated the grounds on which North College stands (now used as the School of Fine Arts), provided such a college should be built.

The Presbyterians laid the foundations of a building in 1859, hoping to utilize the gift of Mr. Lawrence. Their finances, however, were not sufficient for the undertaking, and the ground, with its unused foundations, reverted to the city. Afterwards the Baptists, then Congregationalists, and last of all the Episcopalians attempted to raise the money for a college building, but without success.

Still later the possibility of a State University—a new idea at that time—began to take shape. After a close contest, the legislature located such a University at Lawrence in April of 1863. There was, however, the condition attached that the city should furnish the grounds and fifteen thousand dollars in money. In order to bring the Amos A. Lawrence fund up to this amount, the business men of the town gave their personal notes for the necessary sum.

After the raid of August 1863, Governor Carney, in a special message to the legislature, asked that these men should be released from the obligations which they had assumed. Still further, when this request was promptly granted, the governor interested himself in getting the University permanently located in Lawrence. The legislature passed such an act in November, following the raid.

The next year it passed another bill, organizing the University, but it was not until September of 1866 that North College was completed and the school opened for students. None of the \$20,000 invested in the building, was furnished by the state. Its site was



FIRST FACULTY:—Upper, Dr. F. H. Snow; Lower Left, Prof. D. H. Robinson; Lower Right, Prof. E. J. Rice.

donated by the city, and to the Amos A. Lawrence fund had been added, with the consent of the donors, various sums of money that had been sent as loans, to help re-establish in business the men whose goods and stores had been destroyed by Quantrell's men.

It was stipulated, however, by the city council, that, in recognition of this fund, all orphans, made so by the raid or by the Civil War, should be educated, free of charge, by the University. It was a very small beginning that was made in North College on this beautiful September day in 1866. About forty students were enrolled at that time, and not one of them in the collegiate department. Some of them had been called from their books, more than once, by the alarm of a hostile invasion. This small beginning seemed to them, and to pioneer men and women who had hoped for, and worked for, the founding of this institution, a day bright with promise. The attentive, intelligent faces of these pioneer founders of Lawrence were often seen in the class-rooms and chapel of North College.

To the three men however, who composed the Faculty on that first morning, coming as they did from long established schools in the East, it must have taken the eye of Faith, to see in this small handful of preparatory students—(there were no high schools organized at that time)—the beginning of a great University. Of the three faculty members, Elial J. Rice, who occupied the chair of Mental and Moral Philosophy, was the acting president. He was a kindly, courteous, Christian gentleman in all his dealings with the students, but after one year resigned his position to become president of Baker University, a much larger school at Baldwin, Kansas.

The other two faculty members remained with the University, from that first opening day, as long as life lasted. David H. Robinson, scholarly and dignified, (but with a delightful sense of humor) was professor of Latin and Greek. Frank H. Snow, young enthusiastic and companionable, was professor of all the Sciences and also of Mathematics. We honor the men, who have, for a few years, given distinguished service to the University en route to larger institutions. Yet how much more must we cherish the memory of these men, who, turning away from the attractions of older schools, labored loyally through those difficult and discouraging early years, helping to lay, broad and strong, the foundations of Kansas University!

If Lawrence should ever have a historical pageant, it would be easy to arrange a scene, representing the founding of

the University. There would be, perhaps, the figure of the pioneer, his plow behind him in the furrow, shading his anxious eyes with his hand, as he looks towards the brightness of the morning, which promises a day of opportunity for his children. Then the benevolent figure of the eastern philanthropist, holding out a generous hand, filled with gold. The third figure might be a mother weeping over her child, made fatherless by the cruelties of the Civil War. These three, the pioneer, the philanthropist and the victim of Quantrell's cruel-



BOARD OF ADMINISTRATION, 1913—Upper left, E. W. Hoch; Upper Right, Mrs. Cora G. Lewis; Lower, Ed. T. Hackney, President.

ties, each had a share in the task. But to make the scene complete there should be, somewhere in the background, the dim figures of Dr. Snow and Professor Robinson, busy with mortar and stone, building foundations for Kansas University.

The years have passed and the hazardous cradle-days of the University of Kansas are remembered but by a few. In their stead we find a sturdy younger generation again shading their eyes to fathom the possibilities for our great institution.



The MANTLE of DISTINCTION LEAVES WILDER S. METCALF STILL A MAN



ALTHOUGH a native of Maine, and later, for thirty years a resident of Elyria, Ohio, Col. Wilder S. Metcalf has become thoroughly recognized as a Kansas man, since he came to Lawrence in 1887. Leaving a business in Ohio, Mr. Metcalf engaged in the farm mortgage business in the Sunflower State, building successfully, until now he stands among the foremost investment men of the state. True to his career in the Buckeye state, where in the National Guard he rose to an officer's position, he became identified with the Kansas National Guard immediately after his arrival here in 1887.

Mr. Metcalf went with the Twentieth Kansas Regiment to the Philippines, ranking as major on his departure and returning as colonel, being wounded twice. On his return to the United States he was brevetted Brigadier-General of Volunteers by the late President McKinley. He is now Colonel of the First Kansas Regiment.

His military distinction is acknowledged by his appointment to the National Militia Board through the Secretary of War. Colonel Metcalf served as United States Pen-



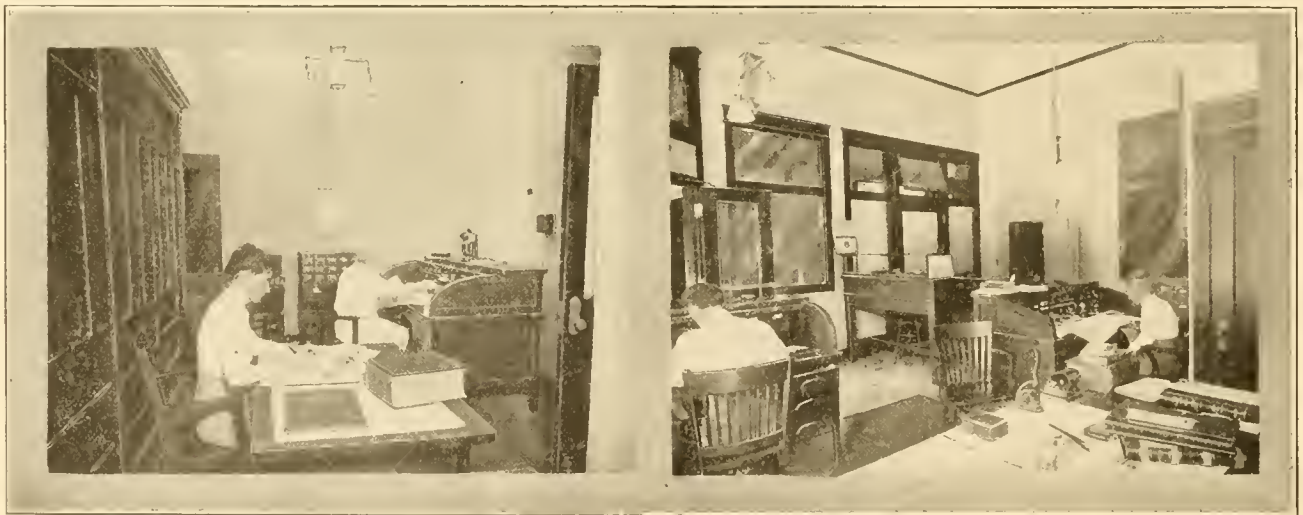
COL. WILDER S. METCALF

Board in turn has honored him with election to the presidency. Following the recent reorganization after election he was again elected president. He has been a trustee of the Congregational Church for a number of years and has always been active in the promotion of all that is good for a community.

Colonel Metcalf took the A. B. degree at Oberlin College in 1878, and the degree of L. L. B. in this city at the University of Kansas School of Law in 1897. He is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, Army of the Philippines, United Spanish War Veterans, Military Order of Carabao, Phi Gamma Delta and Phi Delta Phi fraternities; the Army and Navy Club in Washington, Kansas City Club, University Club of Kansas City, and the Topeka (Kansas) Club.

Yet he is a man of the people for the people, having earned the confidence that has been bestowed on him by his friends and by his clients here and in the east. Investments made through his office have done much toward bringing Kansas and Oklahoma farms up to a high standard.

A remarkable incident in Colonel Metcalf's business is that of his location. Beginning over twenty-



PRIVATE OFFICE OF COL. W. S. METCALF

GENERAL OFFICE OF COL. W. S. METCALF

sion Agent for eight and one-half years, with headquarters in Topeka, Kansas, for Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado and New Mexico, being appointed and reappointed by Ex-President Roosevelt. During his tenure of office he paid out over \$150,000,000.

That state and national honors are not misplaced, is evidenced by his election to the Board of Education in 1900, after his return from the seat of war. Lawrence citizens have since honored him with re-election to a toilsome duty, ably performed by Colonel Metcalf. The

two years ago in the same location in an old building on the site of his present office in the Perkins building, Colonel Metcalf was away from his earlier location only long enough to let the new building arise to afford him more commodious quarters.

He could safely say: "Still in the same location." But the Colonel has this advantage. He is not in the same rut. Just as modern as his new offices on the main floor of the new Perkins building are, just so progressive is Col. Wilder S. Metcalf in his business methods.

LIVING IN THE SHADOW OF A GREAT UNIVERSITY

By
MERLE THORPE
*Head
of the Journalism
Department
Kansas University*

NINE out of ten tourists who visit Washington, D. C., make a bee line for the Monument and the White House, yet there are hundreds of old residents of the Capitol City who have never been inside the White House nor up the Monument.

One hundred thousand persons stop off at Salt Lake City each year to visit the Mormon Tabernacle and hear the wonderful pipe-organ. Last summer a barber in Salt Lake City told a customer that although he had been there fourteen years, he had never visited the tabernacle.

A group of men sat in the Palace Hotel lobby in San Francisco two years ago this month. The conversation wandered around to state universities and one of them, a Californian, made this remark:

"The best university in the Middle West, is Kansas University. With the exception of Wisconsin, Kansas is away ahead of all other state institutions in its direct service work to the citizens at large."

In Portland, Maine, last summer, Mr. Corson of Springfield, Massachusetts, told a Kansan that his state had followed Kansas ideas in education in several particulars. And he named them. He added that he would like to spend a week visiting K. U.

So it goes. The snow-capped mountain in our back yard doesn't appear very big or magnificent until we get a thousand miles away. One of the first reporters, St. Matthew, must have had this generation in mind when he recorded, "A prophet hath no honor in his own country." Not that the citizens of Lawrence and Kansas do not appreciate their University, but that living in its shadow tends to make it or any institution appear commonplace and insignificant.

Not only have many Douglas County people put off visiting "their White House and Monument," but they are ignorant of the many-sided features of work going on at their very door.

Located on the banks of the sluggish Kaw fifty years ago, the University of Kansas has had a slow but sure growth, until today it is listed in the first rank of accredited state universities and its enrollment places it thirteenth.

While Chancellor Strong insists that its most important work is the training of thousands of the State's young men and women to be efficient and public spirited citizens, yet the University is best known throughout the country for its state service activities.

How many residents of Douglas county realize:

1. That fifty thousand citizens from every county of the state received direct aid from the University of Kansas last year through its lecturers, its package libraries, its municipal reference bureau, its club program service and lantern slide series?

2. That the University through the Chancellor has control over every quart measure, every foot rule, and every set of scales in the State? Under the University's

direction weights and measures are tested and the public is protected from unscrupulous dealers.

3. That in the Chemistry building men are working daily, analyzing foods from various parts of the State?

4. That across the hall from the food laboratory another set of men are testing the drugs that will be sold to citizens of the State.

5. That on the floor above water from one hundred and fifty Kansas cities and towns is tested out month by month in order that the people may be warned of possible epidemics?

6. That over in the Geology building men are at work testing the clay from various counties to learn if Kansas does not produce the valuable pottery material of Eastern Ohio?

7. That men from Snow Hall inspected during the past year 332,000 fruit trees, 81,000 of which were sprayed to save the orchards?

8. That there is a K. U. orchard South of town whose yield was increased 600% by scientific methods?

9. That 1511 Kansas citizens received free medical aid and advice from the University Hospital during 1912?

10. That the University sanitary engineers visited 111 cities and towns last year, giving valuable assistance?

Or how many readers of the Journal-World

know that:

1. Seventeen thousand families have been represented in the student body since the founding of the University?

2. That of the eighteen University buildings valued at two million dollars, five were erected by private gifts?

3. That the State Service work so eagerly sought after by Universities east and west was first begun by the University of Kansas in 1866?

4. That the tuberculosis exhibit sent out by the University through the State is credited by Dr. Crumbine with lowering the percentage of this disease by 30%?

5. That the Museum has the largest natural history panorama in the world and has a commercial valuation of \$320,586, nearly all of which was collected by faculty and students?

Yet in spite of the tremendous amount of work done, other than teaching, by the University of Kansas, the taxpayers are spending one third less on higher education than other states. The average cost per student in one hundred like institutions in 1911 and 1912 was reported by the Carnegie foundation to be \$225; the cost for each student at the University of Kansas for 1911 and 1912 was \$157. In sixteen universities of the rank of Kansas, the average cost per student for 1909 and 1910 was \$232. Wisconsin allows its University \$311 per student, Kansas \$157; Illinois \$194 per student, Kansas \$157; Missouri \$200 per student, Kansas \$157.

It is to be pointed out however, that such a low cost



MERLE THORPE

is not a thing to be proud of. The forty or fifty dollars a student or \$125,000 in all, thus saved the State must be taken from equipment and salaries of faculty. This means that each teacher must handle more students, thus necessarily lowering the quality of the instruction.

A mill tax would be a Godsend to the University of Kansas. It would insure a more healthy growth because, as any business man knows, normal growth is possible only when plans can be made extending over a number of years.

Again, Kansas loses good men every year. It is impossible to estimate the economical loss in disorganizing a department by a change of head. Other institutions draw K. U. men away because those institutions offer greater certainty in the matter of income. A mill tax in Kansas would remedy this.

A mill tax would do away with the demoralization every two years due to the meeting of the legislature and the upheaval occasioned by thoughtless attacks made on higher education.

A mill tax would put Kansas among the states which have already given their educational institutions the advantage of permanent incomes by fixed tax: Illinois, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Iowa, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, California, Colorado and Indiana.

And not the least advantage—a mill tax would remove all temptations from educational institutions to save their interests by resorting to political methods.

The University of Kansas is a great educational institution. It could be made a greater force in the life of the state if certain handicaps were removed. If it were given a permanent income so that it would not have to live in constant fear of losing its men or of having the work of years curtailed or clipped off by lack of funds, confidence would take the place of worry and unsatisfaction and K. U. would be able to do better work and be better known and pay bigger dividends to the State than at present.

Let's give K. U. and the other Kansas educational institutions a mill tax in 1915!

FIRST K. U. PROGRAM

UNIVERSITY of KANSAS

PROGRAMME

of the

FIRST ANNUAL EXAMINATION

June 18th and 19th, 1867

TUESDAY, JUNE 18TH, 1867

9 O'clock

2d Arithmetic F. H. SNOW

10 O'clock

1st Arithmetic F. H. SNOW
Virgil's Aeneid D. H. ROBINSON

11 O'clock

Physiology E. J. RICE
Xenophon's Anabasis D. H. ROBINSON

12 O'clock

Cæsar D. H. ROBINSON
B. Latin E. J. RICE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19TH, 1867

9 O'clock

History E. J. RICE

10 O'clock

University Algebra F. H. SNOW
English Grammar E. J. RICE

11 O'clock

Plane and Spherical Geometry F. H. SNOW
Cicero's Orations D. H. ROBINSON
French E. J. RICE

12 O'clock

Rhetorical Exercises

UNIVERSITY of KANSAS

The Fall Session will commence on Wednesday, September 11th, 1867.

The regular examination for admission into the college classes will occur on Tuesday, Sept. 10th, commencing at 9 o'clock.

The preparatory course has been extended to three years, and the standard of admission to that department arranged accordingly.

Tuition Free. Board reasonable. A first class chemical and philosophical apparatus has been secured.

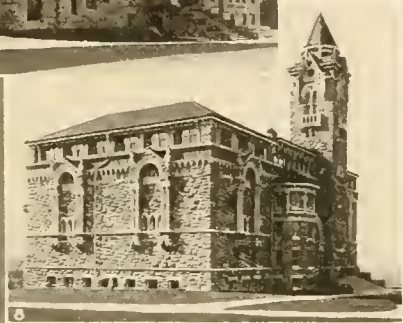
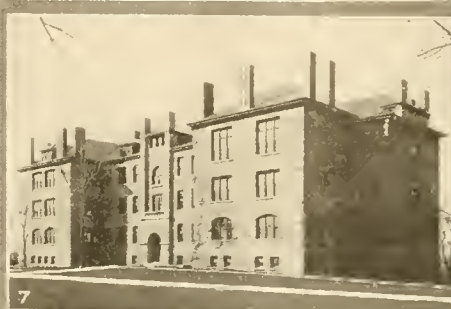
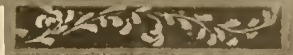
The advantages offered are equal to any in the west.

For further information address the Faculty

E. J. RICE
D. H. ROBINSON
F. H. SNOW

Lawrence, June 1st, 1867.

Through the courtesy of A. H. Whitcomb, whose father printed it, the above program is reproduced



(1). Proposed College of Liberal Arts and Administration Building, East Wing Erected. (2). Fraser Hall. (3). Marvin Hall. (4). School of Engineering. (5). Green Hall, School of Law. (6). Haworth Hall, Geology and Mining. (7). Snow Hall, Biological Laboratories. (8). Chemistry and Pharmacy Building, Departments of Chemistry and School of Pharmacy. (9). Museum of Natural History, Collections of North American Birds and Mammals, Entomology, Paleontology, Department of Anatomy. (10). Fowler Shops, Metal and Woodworking Laboratory and Foundry. (11). Blake Hall, Physics Laboratories. (12). North College, School of Fine Arts, Department of Music. (13). Medic Hall, Department of Physiology, Department of Journalism and University Press. (14). Spooner Library. (15). Robinson Gymnasium.

—Photos by Squires

THE SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE

By DEAN P. F. WALKER

WITH the development of the business and manufacturing industries of the country Kansas, like every other state, has created an institution in which the men are being trained who are to direct and lead in its large enterprises. Engineering has been defined as "The art of applying the forces of nature in ways that are effective and economical in expenditure of time and money," and it is significant that for the training of men for such a profession the School on the Hill has been laid out with the single purpose of giving the best instruction, with the most economical handling of funds consistent with efficient service. The results are seen as graduates enter the various lines of work for which they have been prepared, with the unvarying report of good progress coming from their employers, and evidenced more strongly still by the great masterpieces of engineering construction like the Detroit River Tunnel and the Key West Viaduct, which were conceived and executed by K. U. men.

The School of Engineering is in the thirtieth year of its existence, if we count time from the year when the full four-year course of study was first offered. Instruction in Engineering had been given for about ten years previous to that time, and the thirty years have been years of progress built on a substantial foundation. In 1884 the faculty of the School of Engineering consisted of one man, Frank O. Marvin, and the students numbered 16, all in Civil Engineering. At the present time the teaching staff along strictly Engineering lines numbers 28, with many others who give instruction in the languages and sciences, and the number of students during the current year is about 400. Every year 60 or 70 men are graduated and merge themselves into the business world, many of whom are found to be within the state of Kansas, which, with its growing industries, is demanding larger and larger numbers of technically trained men each year.

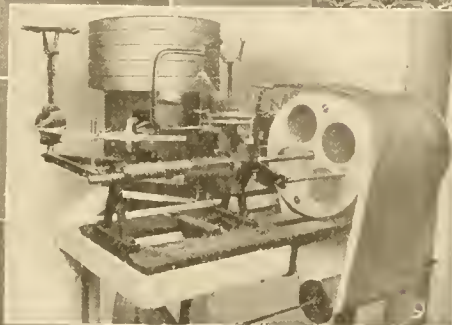
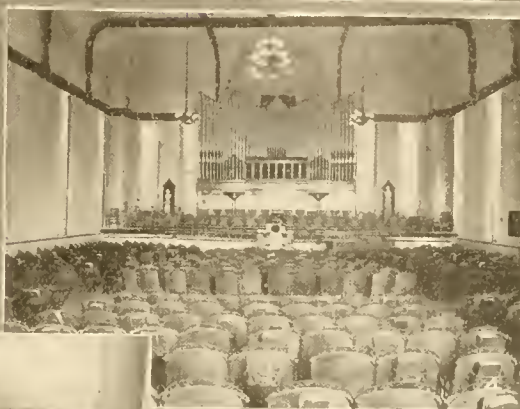
As numbers of faculty and students have increased, so has a multiplication of courses of study occurred, so that now the boy who is looking toward a career in the industrial world may choose among six lines of study which are so laid out as to cover practically the entire range of business science. He may decide to make railroading or the telephone service, mining or machine construction, sanitary science or electric power application, chemical technology or highway construction, plant management or architectural design the object of his endeavors; but in whatever line of professional industry he may choose to cast his lot, he may secure an adequate preparation by choosing the one out of the six distinct courses of study being offered which lies closest to his needs. On the teaching staff are men trained in almost every large University in the country east of the Rocky Mountains, and men who have acquired a personal knowledge of the work of their profession by years of experience in field and designing room and shop. From the very beginning the grade of work has been kept to the high-

est standard for undergraduate courses, with full entrance requirements as recognized by the Association of American Universities.

The present quarters of the School, and much of its equipment, came through appropriations made by the state legislature of 1906-07. The expenditure of \$250,000 during the following two years, with small amounts for equipment at intervals before and since, have furnished working material and accommodations in a degree not elaborate but serviceable and modestly adequate for the best work. This is true to an extent which may not be fully appreciated by those who have not visited and compared notes with many schools of the country whose names are often mentioned to represent ideals of excellence. This does not mean that there are not places in our School where more extensive equipment is needed, and it is true that additions must be made in order to provide for the increasing demands at those points. Even the new building is being crowded to the doors by the increasing demands, and we may expect to see in the future development a group of buildings that will become essential as the years go on.

Instruction in scientific engineering work is not the sole function of the institution. With the development of the modern educational idea, the University becomes the center for all the intellectual interests of the State, and in this plan the School of Technology considers the industries of the State from bottom to top. The boy who leaves the grade school at the age of 14 is cared for and means are being provided by which he may become fitted for a useful place in the world, with a regard the same as that given for the scientific specialist, although the medium for putting this ideal into execution is not developed to the same degree of perfection as is the other. The time is coming when any boy who starts to fit himself for a mechanical trade or other vocation connected with specialized industries can supplement his practical experience by home study in subjects which will make for his more perfect development and the more efficient use of his native abilities in his life work, this being done through the industrial branches of the University Extension Division. This stands for more than the partial education of a few hundred or a few thousand boys; it represents the realization of the ideal of the University in its School of Technology, standing in the center of the industrial system of the State, training the men in all lines of work other than Agricultural, and solving technical problems which are sure to arise in connection with the development of the resources of the State and in the building up of the manufacturing and commercial systems.

Progress there has been in passing from the School of yesterday to the School of today, and progress there is bound to be as the School moves on to become the technological center of the State tomorrow.



Photos by A. Lawrence

Interior Views at University of Kansas

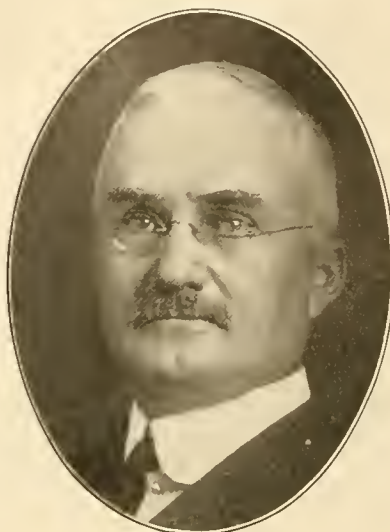
1. - Chancellor's Private Office, Fraser Hall. 2. - Office Chancellor's Private Sec., Fraser Hall. 3. - Classical Museum, Fraser Hall. 4. - Chapel, Fraser Hall. 5. - Food Laboratory, Domestic Science, Fraser Hall. 6. - Weights and Measures Laboratory, Fraser Hall. 7. - General Office University Extension Division, Fraser Hall. 8. - Weights and Measures Laboratory, Blake Hall. 9. - Seismograph, Earthquake Detector, Fraser Hall.

WITH A DEFINITE PURPOSE J. R. GREENLEES HAS MARKED OUT A CAREER WORTHY OF EMULATION BY A YOUNGER GENERATION

SOME men can see things clearly, think accordingly, and act definitely, and by keeping everlastingly at it snatch success from the jaws of ruin. Such men usually live on earth, as men among men, and soar high in the admiration won from the people with whom they come in contact. To see possibilities in the products of the soil was instinctive for J. R. Greenlees, a native of Ottawa, Ill., when he left Central Kansas, where he had lived since boyhood, and entered into the wholesale potato business in Lawrence in 1889. Crushed by a hard blow, while on the wrong side of the potato market in 1895, most men would have surrendered to the inevitable. Not so J. R. Greenlees who had become a factor in the marketing of this product.

Realizing his integrity, growers sought his co-operation and found it valuable. Slowly this man of clear mind and persistent energy rebuilt his position, until again found in the market on his own initiative. The result is briefly told in the statement that in 1904 he sold a well-established produce business to Messrs. Howard & Burnett who had been trained in his employ. Little wonder, therefore, that Mr. Greenlees tells young men to "see things clearly and then go for it on carefully prepared plans and work, work, work." Himself a tireless worker with a definite purpose, Mr. Greenlees early saw the opportunities of the Oklahoma oil fields and was found on the ground in the same year, in which he disposed of his potato business in Lawrence.

Since 1905 J. R. Greenlees has been instrumental in the development of about 300 oil wells in Oklahoma, the building of a pipe line to Coffeyville and later took over the refinery which he had helped to build in that city, insuring to his interests a capacity of 2000 barrels. Finding it necessary to develop a marketing agency, he capped the climax of successful development of producing properties, pipe line and refinery with the organization in Lawrence, Kansas, of the Mutual Oil Company, bringing to his home city a distributing agency of unusual strength. Doing business now in about six states, the company controls the output of several refineries, but Mr. Greenlees has disposed of his interest in the



J. R. GREENLEES



Residence of J. R. Greenlees, 714 Mississippi St.

pipe line and in the Coffeyville refinery.

Although his properties are scattered over many states, J. R. Greenlees loves his home in this city and proves it by retaining his residence here. In casual conversation he was heard recently to say: "I have seen many places, but I consider Lawrence one of the most beautiful residence cities, if not the most beautiful in the Union." And the proof can surely be found in the fact that this man of many-sided interests spends all the time he can here. His time is greatly in demand on his oil properties in Oklahoma, Texas and Wyoming, while the development of over 5,000 acres of horticultural land in Florida and of mining and railroad interests in Colorado under his watchful eye speaks for his ability to "keep everlastingly at it."

That with all this Mr. Greenlees finds time to devote to the study of "safe banking methods" is evidenced by his thesis "Sound Banking—With Suggestions for a safe banking system designed to remove the cause and prevent the recurrence of panics in the business world." It was issued in pamphlet form in 1912 and Geo. E. Roberts, Director of the Mint, Washington, D. C., said of it in April, 1912, that "it shows a complete knowledge

of our financial history and a thorough understanding of the principles involved in the problem." Thus has a man outside of the financial centers given to the people of this great nation an opportunity to see clearly the greatest problem of the day. His connection with the Plymouth Congregational Church of Lawrence since his arrival in this city is an honored one and has brought to Mr. Greenlees trusteeship in the church, just as his ability as an author on the great banking topic brought him unsolicited membership in The American Economic Association, whose National headquarters are in Cambridge, Mass.

His home life is the ideal of a man who sees possibilities in the development of youth for the future, and this spirit marks J. R. Greenlees as an honored citizen of Lawrence. Few men in the state look after their own interests as energetically as does Mr. Greenlees, without losing interest in civic affairs to some extent.

FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS



Reading from Left to Right, Beginning at Top Row: S. J. Crumbine, Dean School of Medicine; Arvin Olin, Acting Dean School of Education; C. S. Skilton, Dean School of Fine Arts; Mervin T. Sudler, Associate Dean School of Medicine; L. E. Sayre, Dean School of Pharmacy; Frank Strong, Chancellor; P. F. Walker, Dean School of Engineering; F. W. Blackmar, Dean of Graduate School; J. W. Green, Dean of Law School; Olin Templin, Dean of the College; F. O. Marvin, Advisory Dean School of Engineering.



Halftone Engraving in Two Sections

KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

The School of Education

By ACTING DEAN ARVIN OLIN

IN the centuries of the Middle Ages professional teachers were always trained in the Universities, and in the twentieth century there is a marked tendency for the universities to resume their former function of training teachers.

Ten years after its first opening the University of Kansas took up this work through its normal department established in 1876. This department was continued for nine years, when it was discontinued by act of the legislature in 1885. For the next nine years the University had little part in the training of Kansas teachers, but in 1894 the Board of Regents created the Department of Education under the leadership of the present acting dean whose service in this field has continued to the present time. Until 1909 the department was within the college, co-ordinate with the departments of English, History, Mathematics and other collegiate subjects. But in that year, to make it possible to do work of a more practical and professional character, the department was erected into the School of Education and in 1910 Charles Hughes Johnston was called from the University of Michigan to the deanship of the new school. Upon the recent resignation of Dean Johnston, Professor Arvin Olin was elected acting dean.

The faculty of the School of Education contains twenty-eight members, five whose instructional work is in Education: Professors Arvin Olin, Raymond A. Schwegler, Homer W. Jösselyn, A. W. Trettien, and Ralph E. Carter; the other twenty-three include Chancellor Strong, the High School Visitor, and representatives of departments in the engineering, fine arts, and college faculties that offer courses in the School of Education. There are nineteen of these departments.

The work of the School of Education is accredited by the State Board of Education and students who receive the diploma or the degree of the school are given a three-year state teachers' certificate which is renewable as a life certificate after successful teaching experience.

With the recognition of the work done by the University for the training of teachers, giving the highest credentials that a Kansas teacher can hold, large numbers of University students take out the degree Bachelor of Science in Education or the University Teachers' Diploma; sixty-six received such recognition at the last Commencement and seventy-five at the Commencement in June 1912.

The training of these students fits them for the higher grade positions as principals and teachers in high schools in this and other states. The university graduates thus trained are also chosen in considerable numbers to serve as professors in colleges and normal schools, and as superintendents of city schools. In the year 1912-1913 there were engaged in the Kansas public schools two hundred thirty-four superintendents of city schools, principals and teachers of high schools, who held degrees or diplomas from the University School of Education.

The School of Education controls and directs as its laboratory, Oread Training School, enrolling nearly two hundred students for work of secondary school grade. This institution gives facilities to the teachers-in-training for practice work, and at present has a staff of twenty-eight teachers. The experience of these student-teachers demonstrates and makes practical the theoretical principles underlying the teaching process, and gives familiarity with the more complex duties and responsibilities that will fall to them when they take full charge of school activities.

Aside from the work that the School of Education does on the University campus, it reaches large numbers of people out in the state, especially teachers through University extension lectures, addresses to clubs, institutes and associations, and through courses of correspondence lessons. Professor Raymond A. Schwegler is in general charge of the field work of the school and is in great demand as a lecturer. Each year he and his colleagues in the faculty give scores of public lectures in all parts of the state.



PANORAMIC VIEW

Photo and Copyright 1913 by A. Lawrence

The Graduate School

By DEAN F. W. BLACKMAR

THE object of the Graduate School is to furnish means of advanced study and scientific research to students who have completed the course for the bachelor's degree in the University of Kansas or in other universities and colleges in good standing. Its practical purpose is to prepare students for teaching specialized subjects in high schools and colleges, for scientific research in laboratories and industries, and for practical management of great enterprises requiring scientific knowledge and practical skill. High schools, colleges and the scientific world now require the specialized knowledge, the general bachelor's course no longer satisfying present needs.

The Graduate School of the University of Kansas was established in 1896-7. The committee appointed to draft the plan of organization was composed of Professors A. G. Canfield, S. W. Williston, L. E. Sayre and F. W. Blackmar. Prior to the organization of the school, a limited amount of graduate work was carried on under the direction of a committee. It consisted chiefly in three years' study in absentia. Courses of reading were outlined, on the completion of which the candidate took an examination before the degree was granted. After the organization of the school, candidates for the master degree were required to spend at least one year in residence study and candidates for the degree of doctor of philosophy, three years. Professor F. W. Blackmar was appointed Dean of the school as soon as organized, a position which he has held ever since. The faculty of the graduate school makes the rules for its control, and the dean is assisted in the administration by a committee of four. The present members are Professors Hodder, Dunlap, Kesler, and Stevens. Professor Hodder has been a member of this committee and secretary of the Graduate faculty since the organization of the school.

The degrees given in the Graduate School are: Master of Arts, Master of Science, Master of Music, Civil Engineer,

Electrical Engineer, Mining Engineer, Mechanical Engineer, Chemical Engineer and Doctor of Philosophy. The number of advanced degrees granted by the graduate school since its organization is 501; prior to this 89 had been granted by the university making a grand total of 590, degrees. Students holding these degrees are scattered all over the world, many of them teaching, engaging in scientific research or in engineering enterprises.

In 1912-13, there were 194 students enrolled in the Graduate School, and in June 1913, 54 advanced degrees were granted. The school is growing rapidly in importance. It is the only Graduate School in Kansas, the nearest being the University of Missouri. With a large territory without competition the school should continue to grow.

To encourage graduate work and to assist worthy students of marked ability, the following fellowships paying the nominal sum of \$280.00 each have been established by the University of Kansas: seventeen university fellowships open to graduates of the University of Kansas and all other colleges and universities in good standing, the best equipped candidates being appointed; university fellowships to Kansas Colleges, one to each of eleven colleges in the state, candidates chosen from the annual graduating classes by the faculties of the respective colleges. The choice is based on the merit or scholarship of the candidate.

Also, eighteen fellowships in industrial research have been provided in recent years by business men, ranging from \$500 to \$1,500 each, to encourage research in particular lines. This Department of Industrial Research is now devoting its energies to the investigation of Kansas problems.

The great difference between a mere school and a real university is largely determined by the character and amount of graduate work that it does. The importance of advanced work, and the demands upon the graduate school at present, indicates that it should have a large support by the state.

The Record of a Decade

By EMIL HELD

THE University of today is so much greater than the K. U. I went out from that I almost wonder if my degree still holds good," said a graduate of 1901 who came back for a look around the campus a few weeks

ago.

"When I visited my old home town this summer after ten years absence," he continued, "I found that Tide Brown's blacksmith shop had been remodelled for the use of the Ladies' Aid Society, and that there was a new cigar sign on the side of the city drug store; but with the exception of a few such small improvements the old town was about the same.

"But here on Mt. Oread everything is changed—twice as many buildings; the campus doubled in size; two students for every one we had then; new departments, new schools, new ideas being worked out, and a new spirit everywhere. And we alumni know what the answer is—or, in this case who in large measure is responsible—the organizer and builder who has had the satisfaction of helping to realize large University plans in stone and brick, in academic efficiency, in helpful activities for the people of the state, and in an increased University prestige at home and abroad."

The old graduate who returns today to visit his alma mater does indeed need a guide, and he also needs an interpreter, for a great university is a place of mixed tongues. The simple unity of the small college must give place to a diversity of interests and effort as great as the diversity of life. The state university, especially, as it has come up to its maturity has found its functions multiplied. The obligation, laid upon it in the beginning, of giving a liberal education to the youth of the state has remained unchanged; but other obligations have appeared and have been assumed, to the end that the greatest good may be returned by the institution to the greatest number of those who maintain it.

In the past decade the University of Kansas has become known as a leader in these lines of development, and the organization of its extension work and its state service work has been one of the notable achievements of Chancellor Strong's administration. But this has been only one of the three main directions in which the University has pressed forward. The three-fold policy of the present Chancellor has been, First, to build up the work of teaching; Second, to encourage research work; and, Third, to do state service work.

PHYSICAL GROWTH.

To accomplish large things along these three lines, the first requisite was money—money translated into buildings and equipment and men. The total income of the University in 1902 was \$109,126; its income for the present year is \$620,000.

For new buildings, \$614,500 has been spent during the past ten years to cover the cost of the following: Green Hall, Robinson Gymnasium, two hospital buildings and a clinical laboratory building at Rosedale, Marvin Hall, the power plant, mechanical laboratory, Haworth Hall, clay working-laboratory,

service building, and the first wing of the Administration and College Building.

A vision of what the University is to be in the future has led to a steady effort to acquire more land. The campus has been increased since 1902 from 77 acres to 169 acres and much has been done towards putting it into attractive shape. Teaching and research laboratories have been multiplied many times, the number now being 168.

The usefulness of the library has been increased in the ratio of 38,000 volumes ten years ago, to 85,000 volumes now, and the amount spent for books is now \$15,000 a year instead of \$5,000.

THE TEACHING SIDE.

In its educational scope the University of Kansas has taken on the many-sidedness of the true university.

The usefulness of the University was increased by the organization and development of the Summer Session in 1903.

The full four-year course in medicine was established in 1905, and the necessary hospital equipment was provided. A nurses' training school was opened in 1906.

The School of Education was organized in 1909.

In the same year the Division of the University Extension was established.

The work in economics has been developed into a separate department as has also the work in bacteriology.

To satisfy obvious needs, new departments have been established for industrial research, journalism, home economics, and architectural engineering.

New courses have been organized in business, accounting, investments, insurance, corporate finance, ceramics, and political science.

A new five-year course in engineering is now offered.

For the handling of this new work and the increased number of students the size of the faculty has been increased from 77 to 186.

THE RESEARCH SIDE.

The tendency has been for research work by University men to become more general and to develop along more diverse lines. Departments too numerous to name in a brief survey have engaged in scientific experiments.

One line of state research of recent establishment is the biological survey.

The geological survey of the state has been lodged permanently in the University as a part of its work.

Research in various industrial fields has been carried out.

STATE SERVICE WORK.

A river which flows to the sea in an unbroken current may have both beauty and use, but a greater blessing to mankind is a river which gives a part of its stream to the irrigation of broad and fertile acres. Such a figure may express the idea behind University extension and state service work. Such work has been developed in practically every school in the University, Engineering, Pharmacy, the College, Education, Medicine, Law. It deals with scores of subjects. A bare



EMIL HELD

enumeration of the lines of investigation and of service fills a half dozen pages in a recent bulletin.

The cost of the state service work during the past biennium approximated \$40,000 per year. In 1902 there was one man doing state work; during the past year there were sixteen giving their entire time and twenty-four giving part of their time to that work.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER SCHOOLS.

With the colleges and high schools of the state the relations of the University have grown close and mutually helpful. Some of the new agencies which have worked to this end are:

The establishment of high-school visitation.

The service of recommending teachers.

The changes in entrance requirements making them more flexible.

The visitation and affiliation of colleges.

The granting of fellowships for Kansas colleges.

With institutions of the highest rank throughout the country the standing and prestige of the University has greatly increased. One indication of this is found in the larger number of fellowships and scholarships offered by other standard institutions to students of the University. Another is its mem-

bership in the Association of American Universities, comprising the twenty-two foremost educational institutions.

STUDENT BODY.

Not only in numbers has there been advancement in the student body during the administration of Chancellor Strong. The enrollment has increased from 1294 in 1902 to more than double that number for the present year; but there has been an equally marked change in other respects.

The forms of student disorder popular in former years have been done away with. The average of scholarship has been increased. Student government has been introduced and established on a successful basis. Student enterprises, particularly athletics, have been improved by the introduction of permanency.

The University life in general has been enriched during the past decade by the introduction of worthy features. Among these may be mentioned the development of the chapel service, the vesper service, the art exhibition, and the Bible institute.

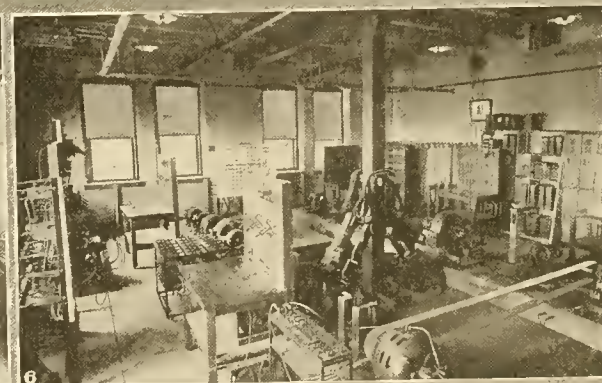
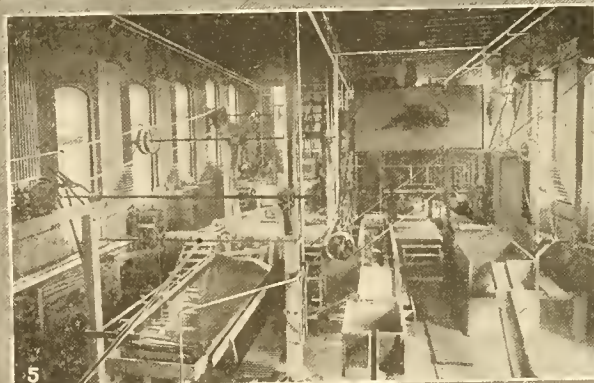
Great years in the history of the University of Kansas have been the past ten or twelve, covering a period which will stand out in future retrospect as a time of wonderful expansion in which the institution found itself and its true place in the life of the state.



INTERIOR
VIEW
—
SPOONER
LIBRARY
—
UNIVERSITY
of
KANSAS

IN THE
FOWLER
SHOPS
—
UNIVERSITY
of
KANSAS





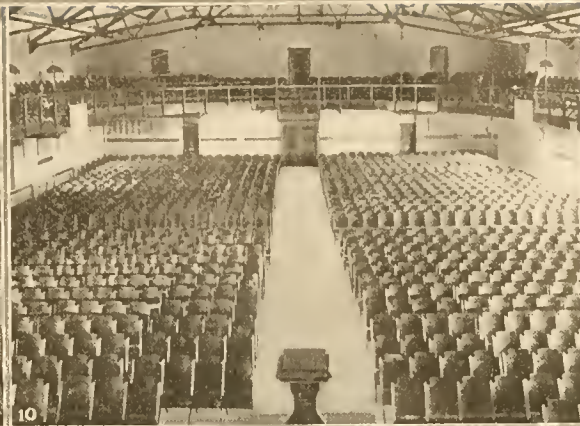
Photos by A. Lawrence.

Interior Views at the University of Kansas

1. Engineering Library. 2. Private Office of the Dean of the School of Engineering. 3. Section of Mineralogical Museum. 4. Cement Laboratory. 5. Mining Laboratory. 6. Electrical Laboratory. 7. Mechanical Engineering Laboratory. 8. Testing Materials Laboratory.



9



10



11



12



13



14



15



16

Photos by A. Lawrence

Interior Views at University of Kansas

9. Main Corridor and Staircase, Haworth Hall. 10. Auditorium in Robinson Gynasium. 11. Private Office of Dean of School of Pharmacy. 12. Library, Haworth Hall. 13. Prescription Compounding Room. 14. Drug Laboratory. 15. Pharmacognosy Room and Botanical Laboratory. 16. Main Lecture Room, Haworth Hall.

With a Record of Achievement in Behalf of the City, A. L. Selig Remains an Honored Citizen

WHEN A. L. Selig came to the United States from Hamburg, Germany and landed in Castle Garden on August 1, 1858, he was only a lad of twelve years. With his father he came to Leavenworth, and in 1859 he arrived in Lawrence. After that he was for a time employed as a water carrier while construction work was being carried on by the Hannibal & St. Joe Railroad, working his way east in the fall of 1859.

A. L. Selig's love for this country was manifested, when as a lad—only fifteen years, two months and four days old—he enlisted in 1861 in the 49th Illinois regiment. His father became a member of the 2nd Kansas regiment, was wounded and taken prisoner to Texas. The son served three years and then re-enlisted, serving until the close of the war. Soon after, about Oct. 1, 1865; he came to Lawrence again at the age of nineteen.

Learning the trade of a tinner, A. L. Selig some years later gave evidence of his ability to cope with detail, when



A. L. SELIG



OFFICE OF A. L. SELIG

a time at least, brought him some opposition. The fact that he was re-elected for the following term indicated, however, that the people appreciated his efforts. In 1901 he was again elected mayor and again thus honored in 1905. Mr. Selig had the interests of the city at heart, while in office and the results, prove it.

he entered into the insurance business in 1874. Mr. Selig still carries on his insurance business and remains an honored citizen, respected by all. He began his political career in 1870 serving as a member of the council for two years.

In 1891 A. L. Selig was nominated and elected mayor of the city of Lawrence, laying the plans for improvement of the city which, for

The Safe Way Is to Own a Home—A Policy of the Lawrence Building & Loan Association

IS there one who has not had his dream of a happy home? To make it possible for men and women in every walk of life to realize on this dream, men of means and of consideration for others have organized in many cities for mutual benefit. On February 1, 1909, the Lawrence Building and Loan Association began to do business with the same object in view. The first officers were: G. W. Jones, M. D., President; Chancellor Frank Strong, Vice-President; Dudley Asher, Treasurer and U. S. G. Plank, Secretary.

Since then about ninety-five contracts have been made, enabling people inclined to save, to purchase their own homes and pay for them on practically a rental basis. The loans in



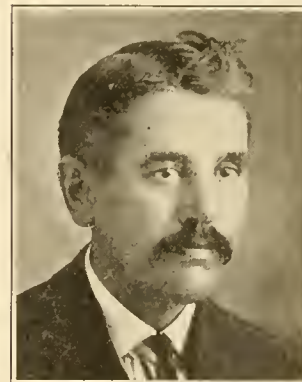
Dr. G. W. JONES, President



W. E. HAZEN, Vice Pres

force now total about \$100,000.00, all Lawrence money, invested here and returned to the company in comparatively small sums.

The remarkable success of the Lawrence Building and Loan Association is particularly exemplified in the fact that not a single lapse of any contract is on record. This indicates a fair treatment on the part of the Association of both investors and borrowers. It proves furthermore that even the man who finds it an advantage to buy a home on a conservative payment plan does so, because it pays to own a



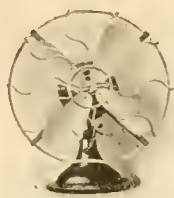
U. S. G. PLANK, Secretary



DUDLEY ASHER, Treasurer

home in Lawrence, as it is a city of good homes.

W. E. Hazen is now vice-president of the association, but otherwise the first officers are still at the helm. The directors of the Lawrence Building & Loan Association are: G. W. Jones, M. D., W. E. Hazen, Chancellor Frank Strong, U. S. G. Plank, Stansbury Thompson, Frank Banks and W. C. Simons.



THE LAWRENCE RAILWAY & LIGHT COMPANY HAS BEEN A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY.

SINCE its organization a little over four years ago the Lawrence Railway and Light Company has been instrumental in the upbuilding of the community. Granted a franchise in the same months, in which it was incorporated, active construction work began soon after, while cars arrived the nineteenth of September of the same year, ready for service. Power was secured from a local plant of ample capacity. Ever since then improvements have kept pace with the demand.

In June 1910 the Lawrence Amusement Company was organized for the purpose of taking over any rights to Woodland Park for amusement purposes. Modern picnic grounds resulted. Immediately following this arrangement, an adequate sum was invested by the amusement corporation for needed improvements and equipment. The Douglas County Fair Association has since held its annual fair at Woodland Park, securing not only the necessary co-operation, but also unusual facilities.

Judge Dennis Dwyer, who was president of the company, in charge of the construction work by the railway company, is also a stockholder in the Lawrence corporation and deserves much of the credit for the early completion of the road. That his interest, or that of the other officers, has not waned is evidenced by their hearty support of anything that benefits the city of Lawrence. The officers and directors of the Lawrence Railway & Light Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Kansas, are: Albert Emanuel, President; Wm. F. Breidenbach, Treasurer; Leopold Rau, Secretary; J. T. Skinner, Local Manager; Irving Hill, and Raymond F. Rice.

The officers and directors of the Lawrence Amusement Company are: Irving Hill, President; J. T. Skinner, Secretary; T. J. Sweeney, Treasurer; W. G. Hutson, Vice President and W. E. Spalding.

The Lawrence Railway and Light Company carries a line of electric appliances and utensils requiring electricity as fuel.

That direct needs of the city will be met by this company as traffic and growth warrants, is felt by those who have watched the efforts made to date. It is evident that the officers of the Lawrence

Railway & Light Company realize that it pays to make improvements, even at the risk of dividends deferred. The equipment has recently been touched up and on all special occasions the management aims to give service adequate to meet the increased demand. The biennial convention of the Fraternal Aid Association, held here recently, taxed the

railway service to its capacity, but arrangements had been made for extra men, so that a more frequent service, extended into longer hours, did not unduly tax the physical strength of the regular force.

Mr. Skinner is popular with the citizens of Lawrence, while the Dayton, Ohio, capitalists, who have furnished a satisfactory light and railway service for this city, are inclined to look with favor upon any suggestion, made by the local manager, calling for

improvement. Through the subsidiary corporation, known as the Lawrence Amusement Company, the city has enjoyed a modern pleasure grounds, where old and young have been enabled to spend a day or evening under favorable weather conditions, without interference from an undesirable element. The attendance proves the popularity of Woodland Park.



In June 1910 the
JUDGE DENNIS DWYER
Builder

ALBERT EMANUEL
President

WM. F. BREIDENBACH
Treasurer

J. T. SKINNER
Local Manager



GENERAL OFFICES AND SALESROOM, 719 MASSACHUSETTS STREET



*For Over a Quarter of a Century the
Watkins National Bank has Earned
and Held the Confidence of the People*

At Left:
Bank Building
At Right:
Main Staircase
Lower Left:
General Banking
Room



EVERY city has a natural tendency to expand. The Watkins National Bank Building today stands as one of the beauty spots of the city of Lawrence in the heart of the growing business section. Planned by its founder and owner to meet the requirements of the future, the building is ample for the present needs. Interior improvements have been made, however, to maintain the high standard of the banking facilities. The wall has been lined with magnetized steel and connected with burglar alarms so that it is impossible to in any way interfere without arousing a general alarm.

The first Board of Directors consisted of J. B. Watkins, C. A. Hill, W. E. Hazen, R. A. Steele, Charles Lothholz, Paul R. Brooks, and D. M. Sprankle. Starting without any surplus, the bank's steady growth and success has been largely due to the care of its directors, the fidelity and service of its officers and employees, the attention given to all accounts and to the courtesy and popularity of its management. Its



savings department handles a large number of small accounts. With a surplus and undivided profits in excess of the capital stock the Watkins National Bank is one of the honor banks of the country, but the bank has at all times looked after the needs of smaller customers, both in receiving deposits and in granting loans. The students of the University of Kansas have learned to appreciate this courtesy.

The only change in the officers of the bank during twenty-five years of existence took place, when C. H. Tucker succeeded Paul R. Brooks as cashier thirteen years ago. Messrs. Watkins, Hill and Hazen have been officers and directors of the bank since it was organized. The present Board of Directors includes J. B. Watkins, President; C. A. Hill, Vice President; C. H. Tucker, Cashier; W. E. Hazen, Assistant Cashier; J. C. Moore, T. C. Green, and S. D. Bishop. In this rotation they appear in the portrait group, shown on this page.

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The SCHOOL OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

By MERVIN T. SUDLER, M. D., *Associate Dean and Professor of Surgery*

IT has been but a few years since the United States possessed half of the medical schools in the entire world, and while some of them were ranked among the best, the worst medical schools in the entire world were located here. In the majority of instances, a medical school existed at this time in order to make money for the owners and to grant to any one for a minimum period of study and a fee, a diploma to practice medicine. In the last decade the various states have passed stringent regulations in regard to the laws governing the practice of medicine and the requirements for the admission of students to schools of medicine and the requisite facilities for medical schools upon which they shall be recognized. The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Education has insisted that the broader principles of general education be followed in the institutions which receive its approval and published a scathing report of conditions as they were found. The American Medical Association has made three inspections of medical schools, grading and classifying them according to equipment and facilities and the manner of their use; so that today a medical school has ceased to be an institution that can be exploited for profit and granting of diplomas and the purpose of their existence has been broadened so that their usefulness has multiplied in many directions.

In the last thirty years the expectation of life has greatly increased. Preventive medicine has advanced by rapid strides, thanks to scientific medicine. The function of the medical school has been enlarged because the work which adds to the comfort and length of life, and the discovery of methods for the prevention of disease receive attention in its laboratories. In addition to making discoveries, it is necessary that this knowledge so obtained shall be widely diffused. This is not and should not be the province of the medical profession alone. To show how important this diffusion of knowledge can be, it is only necessary to state that scientific medicine only a few years ago showed us the way in which tuberculosis (consumption) could be practically eradicated from the face of the earth in a few years. Progress is being made in this direction; for instance, ten years ago, one person in seven died of tuberculosis, while now the number is only one in ten. We know absolutely how typhoid fever can be prevented; and yet every year it takes its toll of the young and active all over the country, because it is in the age of early maturity that this disease works its greatest havoc. The same statement can be made regarding a number of other contagious diseases.

In addition to the discovery and dissemination of knowledge for the prevention of disease, it is necessary for the school of medicine to maintain hospitals and dispensaries and so become an active agent in the practice of curative medicine. This work must be almost entirely of a charitable or beneficent character. By the proper use of this phase of the work of the medical school, much suffering can be prevented and many cases can be alleviated; so that from an economic standpoint alone, this work is justified.

The University of Kansas was one of the first to recognize the importance of the dissemination of the knowledge of

methods for the prevention of disease. In fact, the education of doctors and the granting of degrees is accepted as but one phase of its work. Two years ago, a consolidation was effected by which the Secretary of the Board of Health of Kansas has become the Dean of the School of Medicine; so that the laboratories and facilities of the institution can be used by the Board of Health for the solution of problems over the entire state. To distribute this information, a school for county and state health officers has been maintained for the past two summers. This course is of short duration and practical in character; but from the large attendance the two summers that it has been held, its popularity and importance have been demonstrated. The state has been enabled in this way to command the skill of any number of the medical faculty to aid in checking an epidemic or in investigation of conditions that are a menace to the public health.

The school of medicine has also made a beginning in the development of a reference library, not only for the use of its students and instructors, but with the idea that physicians in the state can secure information on any topic of special interest or follow any subject of unusual character and obtain all information possible on that subject through its use.

As far as it has been able to secure facilities, it has also attempted to make examinations of a difficult or unusual character for the physicians of the state, particularly where these examinations deal with contagious diseases, or have a bearing on the public health. This work has been greatly handicapped on account of the lack of funds.

Through its hospital and laws allowing the counties to send in their sick it is giving relief to those who could not otherwise obtain it, aiding many, who might otherwise become public charges, to become economically independent.

The first governor of the state of Kansas was a physician and has left his estate to the University of Kansas. According to his wishes and that of his wife, this fund is to be used in the providing of additional facilities for the school of medicine. It has long been the plan of the institution to use this fund for a building when it became available; and the new Board of Administration has expressed its intention to carry out the wish and intention of Governor Robinson. Hence, it would seem that it is only a matter of a year or two until the school of medicine will be able to meet fully and in every way the demands placed upon it by the modern conception of the place occupied by a school of medicine in modern society—A place for the education of future physicians and nurses; a place for the investigation and study of diseases in the hope that new methods of prevention and alleviation may be discovered; an institution for the dissemination of knowledge regarding preventive measures as practiced by the entire population of the state; an institution which stands ready to furnish information through its library and its laboratories to the physicians of the state so that their work may be carried on more proficiently and in accordance with the progress of the science of medicine; an institution for the care of those sick, in any way, and largely for those individuals who without state or charitable aid must suffer or become incapacitated on account of the lack of proper means for the cure and alleviation of their diseases.

*The Peoples State Bank has
Made a Record that Speaks
Well for the Financial In-
terests of Busy Lawrence*

WITH a charter, granted in December 1905, the Peoples State Bank began business on January 3, 1906, their deposits totalling \$22,903.43 at the close of the first day. The directors named in the charter were W. R. Stubbs, W. Bromelsick, T. J. Sweeney, E. J. Hilkey, W. E. Spalding, George Innes, L. N. Lewis, Jacob Badsky, and later J. E. Stubbs. W. Bromelsick has been president from the beginning; T. J. Sweeney has held the office of vice-president and has been interested in upbuilding the bank since it was organized.



INTERIOR OF BANK

been the Bank Building. On January 2, 1911, the bank's deposits showed a total of \$482,162.10, a remarkable growth



L. N. LEWIS
Vice Pres.

WM. BROMELSICK
President

T. J. SWEENEY
Vice Pres.

S. A. WOOD
Cashier

The building, formerly owned by The Poehler Mercantile Company, was purchased by the bank and has since

during the first five years. On this date S. A. Wood succeeded E. J. Hilkey as cashier, coming to the Peoples State Bank with a twenty-two years' experience in the banking business in Lawrence. It has been the policy of this bank from the start to care for large and small accounts impartially. The result has been a large clientage of business, farmers and savings accounts. On January 2, 1913 deposits were \$537,946.16. At this writing the amount shows an increase to about \$600,000.00.

The present officers and directors of the Peoples State Bank are: William Bromelsick, President; T. J. Sweeney, Vice-President; L. N. Lewis, Vice-President; S. A. Wood, Cashier; T. J. Sweeney, Jr., Assistant Cashier; J. E. Stubbs, George Innes, Jacob Badsky, W. E. Spalding, and S. D. Bishop who succeeded W. R. Stubbs upon the latter's resignation, after his election to the office of Governor of Kansas, in 1910. Mr. Bromelsick was for a long time engaged in business in this city, before he began his banking career. Mr. Sweeney had represented the different express companies and the Postal Telegraph Co. for many years before he organized the bank. Mr. Lewis succeeded J. E. Stubbs as vice-president in January 1912.

The bank is now depository for four public funds, including deposits from the State of Kansas, Treasurer of Douglas County, Treasurer of the City of Lawrence, and from the State University.



EXTERIOR OF BANK



LAWRENCE—THE CITY OF HOMES

1. Residence of GEORGE INNES, 703 Louisiana Street
2. Residence of CHANCELLOR FRANK STRONG, 1345 Louisiana Street
3. UFTON COURT—Residence of Mrs. L. H. PERKINS, 1004 Elliott Street—An Unusual Snow Scene
4. Residence of HERBERT B. BULLENE, 710 Indiana Street
5. Residence of H. A. MARTIN, 729 Ohio Street

THE POEHLER MERCANTILE CO.

HAS GROWN INTO A LARGE
WHOLESALE BUSINESS FROM
A VERY SMALL BEGINNING
IN THE CITY OF LAWRENCE

FOUNDED in the year 1878 by the late Theo. Poehler, what was destined to become one of the largest wholesale houses in the state was incorporated as The Theo. Poehler Mercantile Company in the year 1899 with Theo. Poehler Sr. as President. After his death, on December 30, 1901, he was succeeded in the presidency by his son Theo. Poehler Jr., who died September 30, 1907.

The present officials and directors, most of whom have been connected with the company since its organization, are: F. H. Smithmeyer, President; O. B. Gufler, Vice President; Geo. Kirchhoff, Secretary and Treasurer; C. P. Smithmeyer, and A. H. Gufler, who is also manager of the Emporia branch house of the corporation.

In order to be better able to meet the needs and requirements of the company's trade in the western portion of the state, a branch house was opened in Emporia, Kansas, in the year 1900. The warehouse occupied by the company in Lawrence, being a four story and basement building, 100-x-125 feet, adjacent to track facilities, was erected in the year 1904. The Emporia home of the company of about the same dimensions as the Lawrence building was erected in the year 1906.



GENERAL OFFICE, LAWRENCE HOUSE

From a very modest beginning in a one room location, with a floor space 25x117 feet, in the 900 block on Massachusetts Street the business has grown, until now about fifty people are employed at each house, to meet the requirements of a growing trade. Twenty-two salesmen cover



F. H. SMITHMEYER
President

O. B. GUFLER
Vice-President

GEO. KIRCHHOFF
Secretary and Treasurer

A. H. GUFLER
Mgr. Emporia House

Trade
Mark
Brands
of
this
Firm
are:

Poehler
King
Kaw
Chief
Sunburst
Tee Pee

practically the entire state from the Missouri River to the Colorado line and from Nebraska to the Oklahoma line.



EMPORIA HOUSE



LAWRENCE HOUSE



Views of the
**SCHOOL of
MEDICINE**
of the UNIVERSITY
OF KANSAS

and of **BELL
MEMORIAL
HOSPITAL**
ROSEDALE
KANSAS

Photos by A. Lawrence.

1. Bell Memorial Hospital. 2. Reception Room, Bell Memorial Hospital. 3. Superintendent's Private Office and General Office to the right. 4. Pathological Laboratory, Rosedale. 5. Maternity Room. 6. Operating Room. 7. Men's Surgical Ward. 8. Women's Surgical Ward.



PERKINS LOAN & TRUST COMPANY

AND THEIR NEW BUILDING IN PROGRESSIVE MARCH OF THE CITY

IN 1875 the firm of Perkins & Co. was established as a real estate mortgage business by Messrs. F. M. and L. H. Perkins. Extending its scope over the entire United States the establishment was incorporated in 1910 as the Perkins Loan & Trust Co. In 1912 the site of the present quarters was prepared for the new and modern office building, shown on this page, which was opened for occupancy about three months ago. A decided step forward in the city's steady onward march of progress, the building has every modern convenience, including elevator service.

An investment of \$75,000 is involved in the site and structure. The Perkins Loan & Trust Co. occupies the corner of the building, having subdivided the quarters as pictured below. In addition to the mortgage business the company is authorized by law to act as trustee under bond issues, registrar and transfer agent for corporations, executor and administrator of estates, guardian of minor children, the insane and incompetent, agent in the care of real estate and as financial agent.

As compared with an individual acting in the same capacity, the Trust company offers responsibility, based

The officers of the Perkins Loan & Trust Co. are F. M. Perkins, President; W. H. Carruth, Vice-President; J. Frank Wilder, Treasurer and E. O. Perkins, Secretary. These officers and Messrs. R. E. Protsch, C. L. Perkins and R. M. Perkins make up the Board of Directors of the Perkins Loan & Trust Co.

On the opening day of the new building hundreds of Lawrence residents visited the premises and went away satisfied that the city had taken another step forward. Enthusiasm manifested itself in every nook and corner of the Perkins Building. The absolutely modern arrangement of the offices, some of which were even then occupied by the tenants who include real estate and insurance men, physicians and dentists, the spacious lobbies, marble lavatories, stairways and elevator were

all inspected and approved by men and women who appreciate advancement.

Since then the building has become a landmark by its big clock, and at night by its bright illumination. The stranger, arriving in Lawrence, will be tempted to locate himself by the Perkins Building. The home folks will be tempted in turn to point with pride to the structure as another sign of "Lawrence-Awake." The great advantage



PERKINS BUILDING



GENERAL BANKING ROOM PERKINS LOAN AND TRUST CO.

on state and national banking laws, as well as broad opportunity for the investment of funds. The banking department in the new premises is also meeting with success.



GENERAL OFFICES PERKINS LOAN AND TRUST CO.

age to the Perkins Loan & Trust Co., however, will be found in the fact that the building will ever speak of the permanent financial stability of the company back of it.

THE UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL

By DEAN J. W. GREEN

THE law school has practically supplanted the law office as a place of preparation for the practice of law. It was quite late in the nineteenth century that law schools began to be established. Prior to that time the young man desiring to study law sought admission to some law office. In a few of these offices some attention was given to the student by the lawyer, with whom the student was presumed to be studying, but in the majority of offices the student was left to his own resources. Usually a copy of Blackstone's Commentaries was placed in his hands and without assistance he was expected to master this most intricate of all sciences. It is obvious that systematic instruction by teachers of experience will result not only in a more thorough, but a more speedy preparation for the bar than is possible through the desultory reading in a busy office. In addition the student will acquire a more exact and scientific knowledge of the law.

The law school of the University of Kansas was established in the school year of 1878 by Rev. James Marvin, then Chancellor of the University, and the regents who were in office at that time. The growth of the school for the first few years was slow owing to a lack of funds. The other schools of the University were clamoring for assistance and although the legislature was liberal, as it has always been, in its appropriations, the amount appropriated was not sufficient to meet the demands of this growing University.

The law school began with one instructor. It now has five instructors who give the whole of their time to the school. It has also several non-resident lecturers who lecture in special fields of the law.

The faculty of this school from the first believed that the principal function of the school was to train men to practice law. With this in view it has been its aim to impart an accurate knowledge of the principles of the law and to illustrate the application of these principles to the practical affairs of life. It has always been recognized that the mastery of the general principles of the law and the logical faculty to follow these principles to their legitimate consequences is what gives power to a lawyer. It must, therefore, be the aim of the law school to give a training that will give power of reasoning in dealing with general principles and also a knowledge of those principles. In a word, the aim of the law school should be to teach the student both to know and apply the law.

While the main function of the law school is to teach the young men who come up to it the principles of the law and how to apply them, the faculty of the law school recognize that a knowledge of the law and the discipline of study in a law school is of the greatest value to those students who contemplate a business rather than a professional career. The law school of the University of Kansas is supported in a large measure by the people of the state. They, therefore, have a right to demand of it that it shall so shape the course of instruction that the state may derive the greatest benefit possible. The state has the right to demand of it that it train efficient lawyers and judges. It also has the right to demand of it that it train efficient legislators and government officials. The number of young men who take law without any intention of making it a profession is constantly increasing. The great majority of graduates of our Universities are destined for a business career and these are coming to realize that the study of law not only gives them an excellent training, but in addition gives them much information which can be utilized in their life work.

In this state many of our law makers and the officers of state are drawn from the graduates of the University and the graduates of the law school. The number will greatly increase in the future. Kansas has a greater percentage of college and university graduates than has any other state. Having this in mind the faculty, with the approval of the Board of Administration of Educational Institutions, have laid down a course for those seniors of the school of arts and sciences, and those not connected with the University who can comply with the requirements for admission, which will enable them to become more efficient law makers and public officials and will also be of great assistance to them in a business life. The number seeking this course is constantly increasing.

Beginning with an enrollment of five the law school has increased in numbers so that at the present it has two hundred students enrolled. Its graduates are located in every county of the state. They are filling the positions of county attorney, probate judge and district judge in many of the counties. Three of its graduates are members of congress from this state. Many are located in other states.

It can be fairly claimed that the law school of the University of Kansas has given the young men of Kansas an opportunity to obtain a scientific knowledge of the law which they could not have obtained had it not been established.

STATISTICS ON THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

By EMIL HELD

EVERY citizen of the state should consider these facts: The cost of the University of Kansas is on the average much below the average of other institutions of like rank. For instance, the cost at the University of Kansas is now about \$175 per student per year. The average in other institutions of like rank belonging to the Association of American Universities reaches over \$200 per year and in some of them rises to \$300 per year. The income of the University of Kansas is small compared with that of other institutions of like rank. The University of Wisconsin has a total income of much over \$2,000,000 a year. The University of Minnesota

and the University of Illinois have incomes fully as great as that of Wisconsin. The University of Kansas for the same year had an income of about \$525,000. The University of Nebraska received from the last legislature a continuing appropriation for six years for buildings only, which is estimated will yield nearly \$2,500,000. The University of Kansas has an appropriation for buildings for two years only amounting to \$25,000.

The University of Kansas has practically no permanent income, the amount being but \$7,200 per year. The University of Michigan's permanent income is \$1,600,000 per year.

The High Standard of the Nursery Business in Kansas is Exemplified in The Griesa Nurseries of Lawrence

NURSERYMEN were among the pioneers who located in Lawrence during the early sixties, the first nursery being established in the city by a Mr. Hamm. In the later sixties the name Griesa was added to those who were paving the way for national fame of an infant industry. That name still remains on history's pages, dating back to pioneer days, with a record of having outlived others, yet with a new standard that not only keeps pace with later arrivals, but sets a pace of its own.

T. E. Griesa, who came here in 1880, soon centered his attention on the enterprise, known as The Griesa Nurseries and now recognized as one of the largest wholesale and retail nurseries of this section. In 1903 the modern packing plant, pictured on this page, was erected to meet the demands of a constantly expanding business. On acreage, equal to the best the up-to-date nurseryman requires, The Griesa Nurseries grow apple, peach, cherry, plum, pear, and apricot trees, grape vines and a full line of shrubbery and ornamental trees. Apple seedlings, for which the Kaw Valley country is famous, are a factor in the output of this nursery.

Mr. Griesa, who is a native of the state of New York, brought with him the hardy, vigorous energy of the East-

ern state and applied it to careful study of local conditions, making his home his castle, his business, his ambition and his attainments the logical result of applied knowledge.

The responsibility of a growing business has left no imprint, other than a desire to maintain the highest possible standard in the nursery line. Thus T. E. Griesa has not only added to the fame of the city of Lawrence throughout the Union, but has given his

fellow citizens evidence of harmony with anything that is for the betterment or makes for the expansion of the whole community.

Having reached the point, when policy and good business judgment required efforts to meet competition with stock that cannot be profitably grown in the state of Kansas, Mr. Griesa purchased a large

farm at North Cohocton, New York. Here the first planting was done in 1912 and since then his New York State Nurseries have become a factor in the national nursery market.



T. E. GRIESA



Packing House—The Griesa Nurseries

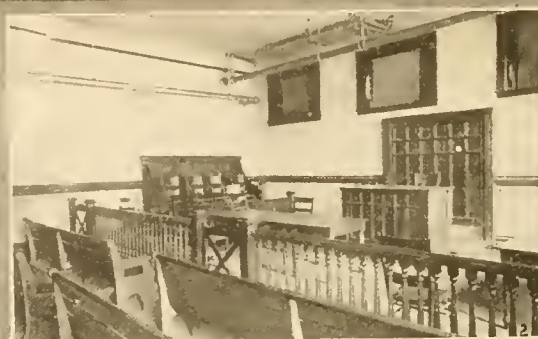


Residence of T. E. Griesa—Business Office to the Right



LAWRENCE, THE CITY BEAUTIFUL

Reading from left to right, beginning at top: Simmons Hospital, 805 Ohio Street—Residence of Dr. C. J. Simmons, 744 New Hampshire Street—Tennessee Street, looking south from Berkeley Street—Residence of Frank H. Vaughn, 720 Indiana Street—Residence of P. H. Peirce, 800 Ohio Street—Indiana Street, looking south from the 600 Block.



Interior Views at the University of Kansas

1.—Main Corridor, Green Hall. 2.—Practice Court Room, Green Hall. 3.—Library, Green Hall. 4.—Office Department of Mathematics, Administration Building. 5.—Book Stacks, Law Library, Green Hall. 7, 8, 9, and 10. Interior Views, Museum of Natural History.



INNES, BULLENE & HACKMAN
 POPULARLY KNOWN AS
 THE INNES STORE
 LAWRENCE, KANSAS

A Modern Store in the Heart of the Shopping District

1.—Main Floor, South Aisle. 2.—The Innes Store Building, at Massachusetts and Warren Streets. 3.—Cloak and Suit Department. 4.—Main Floor, North Aisle. 5.—Carpet and Drapery Department.



Kaw Valley Cannery Co.

Packers of the
Pencrest-Reminda
Lawrence-Kaw Valley
and Starbeam—
Brands of Canned
Fruits and Vegetables

Lawrence Business Firms in the March of Progress

Top—Soda Fountain in Dick Brothers' Drug Store—Exterior of Dick Brothers' Building. Bottom—Kaw Valley Cannery Company's Plant as Seen from Railroad Tracks—Another View from Main Driveway—New Silo at Right of it.



Every Home in Lawrence Possesses Individuality

1.—Residence of F. M. Perkins, 1008 Elliott Street. 2.—Residence of Charles P. Starkweather, 700 Indiana Street. 3.—“Smithland Homes,” Residence of B. F. Smith at left, Barker Street at Banks. B. F. Smith, fruit grower, in foreground of his properties. 4.—Residence of A. D. Weaver, 737 Indiana Street. 5.—Residence of J. H. Cohn, 711 Indiana Street.



Progress is the Keynote for Lawrence Business Men

1.—The Old Bullene Store, occupied by A. D. Weaver in 1886, after purchase of stock of L. Bullene & Co. 2.—The present A. D. Weaver store, since 1911; popularly known as Weaver's. 3.—Interior of Starkweather's Shoe Store, C. P. Starkweather, Proprietor, 805 Massachusetts Street.



BREEZEDALE—A Beautiful Residence Section of Lawrence.—The Result of Charles E. Sutton's Activities.

CHARLES E. SUTTON, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH VIGOR, SNAP AND ENERGY, WINS AND INSPIRES SUCCESS

AFTER meeting Charles E. Sutton once, the average man will find little difficulty in recognizing him at any time even in a casual meeting. There are some men whose every movement, even though their backs are turned, identifies their personality at a glance. To have met Charlie Sutton, as he is familiarly known all over Kansas, means to know a man of vigor, snap, and one full of energy, a man ever ready to size up a project and able to gauge its possibilities in big figures. Some men are born with a capacity for big business and then able to train their minds for the execution of carefully laid plans.

Charles E. Sutton was born in Canonsburg, Pa., in 1869. He received a common school education at Utica, N. Y. At the age of fifteen he entered the employ of the Quigley Furniture Co. as a box makers' helper at \$1 per day. Four years later found him a director in the company and its Western representative. In 1891 he was in poor health and came to his father's ranch in Russell County, Kansas. Later he rented a farm of 720 acres adjoining the town, purchasing the property three years after. By 1905 he had acquired over 8,500 acres of improved land. In 1906 Mr. Sutton sold some 4,000 acres of the Sutton Ranch and came to Lawrence, where he purchased the Thummel Farm of 480 acres, five miles North of Lawrence, and also the beautiful Poehler place "Elmhurst," adjoining the city on the South. Later he added the tract, now known as "Breezedale," to his holdings, platting the latter and building five unusually attractive homes thereon.

Mr. Sutton's hobby is his "Home"—and babies in fancy stock, and his success along these lines is his greatest source of pleasure. The "Sutton Farms" are stock-

ed with over 300 registered Angus cattle, 500 hogs and 100 horses.

In 1896 Mr. Sutton was elected a member of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and later became its president. After retiring from the presidency, he was re-elected a member of the Board and continues his interest in its activities.



CHARLES E. SUTTON
"Charlie Sutton"
A Man of Affairs

Three years ago Mr. Sutton, together with several other Lawrence parties, became interested in lands near Pueblo, Colorado. These Colorado interests soon assumed large proportions and Mr. Sutton is enthusiastic over their possibilities. At this time he is president of The Turkey Creek Stone, Clay & Gypsum Co., with a capital of \$500,000.00; vice-president of The Colorado-Kansas Railway Co., with a capital of \$500,000.00; and president of the Pueblo Land & Irrigation Co., with a capital of \$100,000.00. The general offices of these corporations are located in Pueblo. The stone for the new Perkins Building in Lawrence was furnished by his company.

Mr. Sutton's Angus cattle and Berkshire hogs are always among the prize winners; his farms are among the best in Douglas County; his Colorado properties are money makers, but Mr. Sutton is in a class by himself, hard to describe. He is a good judge of men, no less a judge of soil, as thorough a judge of stock,

a competent organizer, an intelligent employer, a man of affairs, a lover of his home and family, ever interested in the forward march of progress, but always a hard worker and a hustler. He is a man who makes good.

Right here a distinction makes itself felt, for many men make good in the general sense. But Mr. Sutton actually creates and thus helps others to make good with him. Men of his class inspire their fellow-men.



ELMHURST—Beautiful home of Charles E. Sutton.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM OF THE CITY OF LAWRENCE

The History of Progress

By F. P. SMITH
Superintendent



F. P. SMITH



F. H. OLNEY

The Lawrence High School

By F. H. OLNEY
Principal



THE HISTORY OF PROGRESS

THE Board of Education of the City of Lawrence was organized May 6, 1867, but there had been a system of schools in operation before this for several years. Our first settlers were a peculiar people. Most generally settlers are adventurers or home-makers. The purpose of our settlers was to plant homes of freedom, to make Kansas a free state after the form of what they thought a free state should be. They came not only to combat slavery, but to build up a commonwealth whose foundation stones were liberty, freedom and intelligent loyal citizenship. The first thing they did was to build churches and schools; then, they built their homes. Intelligence and religion were their chief corner stones. Gen. Pomeroy said, "We come with open Bibles and open spelling books. Our purpose is to place the one upon the pulpit of a free church, and the other upon the desk of a free school." Among those in harmony with this sentiment were: E. B. Whitman, Rev. Ephraim Nute, Chas. Robinson, agent of Amos A. Lawrence, Geo. W. Deitzler and Dr. S. B. Prentiss.

Lawrence was settled in August, 1854; and in January, 1855, Edward P. Fitch opened the first school. This was a free school, for the contributors threw open the doors to all the children. Fitch was followed in succession by Miss Kellogg, Miss Lucy Wilder and others. In the spring of 1857 the schools were enlarged and placed under the control of our honored fellow townsman, Mr. C. L. Edwards. Then the "Quincy High School" was established. A city government was established in 1857, and the schools came under the control of the city. Then followed as assistants, Misses Lucy Wilder, Sarah A. Brown, Lizzie P. Haskell and Isabella G. Oakley, and others.

In 1861 the city charter was amended and the schools were placed in the control of three trustees, one of whom was superintendent and clerk of the schools. The first tax was levied and placed at the disposal of the Board. The first trustees under this organization were: L. Bullene, John Wilder and T. Dwight Thatcher. A little later Thatcher resigned and was followed by B. W. Woodward. In 1863 Rev. Richard Cordley was elected as a member of the Board and Superintendent of the city schools, the other members of the Board being B. W. Woodward and Gurdon

Grovenor. Quantrell's Raid followed on August 21, 1863. All the records were destroyed and much of the old history was never again recorded; for many of our early active people were laid away in their lowly beds out at Oak Hill, soon after that fateful August morning.

The citizens began to urge the city officers to build city school houses; so, in 1864, a conference of the Board and the School Committee of the Council, consisting of Mr. Samuel Kimball and Mr. O. W. McAllaster, was held. The following plan was agreed upon: — three buildings, one in the west part of the city, one in the center and one in the east. When the report was submitted to the council, it was decapitated at both ends. But those September days of 1864 were fateful days. Every able-bodied man was ordered into active military service by the governor. School house building was forgotten, but schools went on. Soon the storm clouds rose, even if they did pass over.

In 1865, the enrollment was 685, and there were 9 teachers in the employ of the Board. The building proposition was resurrected, and a contract was let for the building of the Central School for the sum of \$11,100. In 1867, a new law came into effect, establishing a Board of Education essentially as it exists today. The first Board consisted of B. W. Woodward, L. Bullene, A. Newman, Rev. Geo. F. Chapin, J. S. Brown and Geo. S. Dearborn. The Quincy school was built in 1867 at a cost of \$9,000, including furniture. In 1869 New York school was built at a cost of \$9,000; in 1870, Vermont at a cost of \$10,000; in 1871, Pinckney at a cost of \$6,000; in 1871, Quincy was enlarged at a cost of \$10,000; in 1871, the Board purchased the "old chapel" grounds. During the same period, the two buildings north of the river were erected. (North Lawrence was then a separate organization). In 1870, North and South Lawrence were consolidated.

The schools were graded somewhat on the present plan by Dr. Newman in 1869. The High School was established in 1870, and graduated its first class in 1875. The graduates of that year were Frank C. Miller and Mary V. Murphy. The present High School building was erected in 1890, at a cost of \$35,000; the present Central School was erected in 1900, at a first cost of \$25,000; later \$6,000 were added. The present Manual Training building was erected in 1908 at a cost of \$40,000; the rebuilding of the New York school

structure is just being completed at a cost of about \$14,000. When completed it will be the best, nearest ideal and fire-proof of any of the buildings.

Thus, our schools have grown slowly to their present dimensions, covering a good elementary course of eight years. Special attention is paid to physical training and woodwork for the boys and physical training, sewing and cooking for the girls. The High School offers the usual courses, admitting to the best colleges and universities of the



MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL

land. A good course in mechanical drawing, woodwork, cooking, sewing and normal work, is offered in addition to the regular work in physics, chemistry, botany, history, English, the languages and mathematics. The school spirit is enthusiastic, healthful and inspiring. The support of citizens is loyal and true.

The following are the men who have had charge of our city schools, acting in the capacity of Superintendent, from the beginning to the present time: C. L. Edwards, 1857-1859; Chas. W. Adams, 1859-1860; S. M. Thorpe, 1860-1862; B. W. Woodward, 1862-1863; Richard Cordley, 1863-1868; Dr. A. Newman, 1868-1870; Rev. W. C. Tenny, 1870-1871; W. C. Rote, 1871-1874; W. H. Cole, 1874-1876; D. B. English, 1876-1877; W. A. Boles, 1877-1880; E. Stanley,

work was adopted. Two courses, the classical and the scientific, were included. In the list of subjects, as published then, are: Astronomy, Geology, Logic, Trigonometry and Mental Philosophy, besides the traditional Latin, English and History. Prof. Ephriam Miller, later Professor in the University of Kansas, was the first principal.

In his first report to the Superintendent he says, "In September, 1871, six students composed the first regular class. In January, twenty-nine more came in, making a total en-



HIGH SCHOOL

rollment of thirty-five for 1871-72. Some simple apparatus, philosophical and chemical; small, but well selected cabinets of specimens, illustrating Geology and Natural History; better furniture and conveniences are very much needed."

Among the thirty-five names appear the following: Sarah Flinn, Lizzie Miller, Willie Carruth, Willie and Charles Gleed.

The High School, together with four upper grades, occupied Old Central. Only one room was devoted to the High School and one teacher was able to do the work. But one teacher was added in the first ten or twelve years.

The slow growth of the school during this period was due to the fact that the University maintained a full three years preparatory course and many Lawrence pupils pre-



CENTRAL SCHOOL

ferred that to the High School. During the decade 1880-90, this preparatory work was gradually dropped at the University and the growth of the High School dates from this period. In 1885 the enrollment was 147 and three teachers constituted the faculty.

THE LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

The High School Department was added to the public school system in 1870. A curriculum, covering three years'



NEW YORK SCHOOL

In the meantime Prof. Miller and his successor, Prof. F. O. Marvin, had accepted positions in the University of

Kansas. Mr. Cooper became principal in 1878, serving until 1885, when he went to Newton as Superintendent. Mr. L. M. Spray was principal for one year. He was followed by Mr. A. J. May, who was in charge till the end of the year 1890-91. By this time, twenty years after organization, the High School had an enrollment of 327, with a faculty of seven.

To accommodate this enlarged enrollment, Lawrence voted bonds in 1889 for the High School Building. The building was occupied in the winter of 1890, although for the early part of the term the classes were held in rooms down town. In 1891, Prof. W. H. Johnson, now of the University, became principal, holding that position for two years, when he resigned to accept the principalship of the High School at Helena, Montana. Principal F. H. Olney came to the High School from the Newton High School in 1893.

From 1891 to 1901, the growth of the High School was steady. By the latter date, the total enrollment had reached 544. The addition of a fourth year to the course in 1898 accounted in part for the increase. The next decade, 1901-11, witnessed a very rapid change in the scope of the work. Free Hand Drawing was given a more important place. Courses in Domestic Science and Art for the girls, and Mechanical Drawing and Shop Work for the boys were added. A strong two year course in all these is now offered, while a year's industrial work is required for graduation. In 1909, a Normal Training Course for prospective teachers

was added. All these extensions and the increased enrollment called for more room. Already the attic and all available basement room was occupied. The Department of Sciences was located in such cramped quarters that the best work was impossible.

In 1907 the city voted bonds for the Manual Building. This was occupied in October, 1908 and for a year or two the room was adequate. But the old basement rooms are again occupied and the Free Hand Drawing is compelled to go to the attic. But the end of our growth is not yet.

Thus in forty-two years the High School has grown from a school occupying one room and employing one teacher to a school occupying two buildings from cellar to garret, using twenty-six rooms and employing twenty-four teachers. Sixteen hundred and ninety-three men and women are on the alumni roll. Scores of these graduates have gone on to the University of Kansas or other higher institutions and have received collegiate degrees. Between 100 and 175 graduates are enrolled each year at K. U. In the last graduating class of the University, of those receiving degrees, forty were from L. H. S. and twelve of those receiving teachers' diplomas were also from this school.

Our most urgent need today is an Assembly Room, that will accommodate 800 or 1000 students. The present enrollment is 654. The comfortable (?) seating capacity of the present assembly is 165.

THE LAWRENCE PLAYGROUNDS

By JAMES NAISMITH, M. D., *Professor of Physical Education, University of Kansas*

(Dr. Naismith is the inventor of the now internationally famous game of Basketball.—Editorial Note.)

IN the spring of 1912 representatives of the United Brotherhoods, The Social Service League, The Federated Women's Clubs, The School Board, and the Park Committee of the City Council met and formed an organization for the purpose of equipping and maintaining playgrounds in the city of Lawrence. It was decided to use part of the South Park, on account of its central location and its proximity to Quincy school, as the work could be carried on during the school year. A small field near the Y. M. C. A. was equipped for the larger boys and the physical director was given charge of this field. Miss Gladys Elliott was chosen director of the girls' playground. The equipment was inexpensive, but useful. The main part of the funds for the work was obtained from a festival held in the park

by the school children, just before the close of the school year.

In 1913 it was decided to limit the work to girls and boys under ten, as there were other plans for the older boys. By the aid of the School Board five of the school grounds were equipped with apparatus and the Association undertook to maintain directors for these grounds. Miss Elizabeth Morrow was made Director and with three assistants carried on the work on the five grounds. The work has been recreative and instructive, as many of the children were taught to play games, and to take part in folk dances and sports. The value of organized play for children has been fully demonstrated and the work will be carried on with more vigor next year.



Children at Play in South Park, Lawrence. Successful Work of the Playgrounds Association



W. G. ("Billy") HUTSON

*W. G. Hutson
Has Added to the
Historic Fame of
the Hotel Eldridge
a Record of Popu-
lar Management*



HOTEL ELDRIDGE

ON the cover design of this magazine edition appears a reproduction from Harper's Weekly, published in '63, showing the ruins of the city of Lawrence on the historic date of August 21, of that year. In the foreground the Eldridge House of that time, with walls apparently all that is left of a hostelry famous even then, indicates little of the spirit that prompted the pioneer hotel man of Kansas, Colonel Eldridge, to rebuild soon after.

Since then the history of the house has kept pace with that of the city, measuring its strength with the slow, but

of December, 1906, W. G. Hutson became the owner of the property and manager of the hotel. Being a native of the city of Lawrence he found it easy to make and add friends. Experience in the catering and hotel line facilitated the self-imposed task of giving to his home town one of the best hotels in the state.

As a boy Mr. Hutson saw service in the eating house department of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad.



LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM



SECTION OF DINING ROOM

sure march of progress of a community, destined to greater things than some would have believed. On the twelfth day

known as the Port Arthur Route, and quickly rose to the position of manager for their Fairmount Park concessions at Kansas City, being the youngest manager in the field. His next step up was his connection with the Fred Harvey people as manager of eating houses in Arizona, New Mexico and California. He then went to the Albany Hotel, Denver, for about a year and later decided on his next move to the city of the "Gay White Way." But the Lee Hotel, of Oklahoma City, now known as the Lee-Huckins, called for his services on the way, and it was some time after that, when he first made his appearance on Broadway, New York, in the service of the Hoffman House.

Upon leaving their employ, he tarried briefly in Chicago, seeing service, and finally answered the call of his home town, purchasing the house that has given "Billy" Hutson his real chance as a host. At the Hotel Eldridge the traveling man, the man with a family, the woman without escort, the college man and the football player, all find themselves at home.



SECTION OF HOTEL LOBBY

ALFRED LAWRENCE, who has been known to the citizens of Douglas county as a photographer for the past eighteen years, is now recognized as one of the leading commercial and portrait photographers of this county. His studio is equipped with the best photographic instruments that money can buy, including a Cirkut camera for high class panoramic views, and a commodious studio equipment for all classes of portraiture. The Lawrence Studio also carries a large and up-to-date line of kodaks, films, and supplies for the amateur. Those who desire kodak finishing of the better sort and free advice will find the Lawrence Studio at their service. Mr. Lawrence has established an extensive business strictly on the reputation for good work and prices, low enough to be consistent.



J. HOUSE & SON

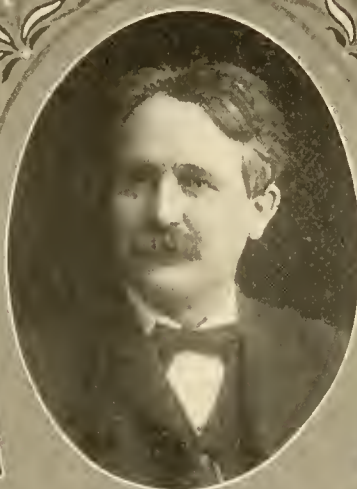


THE FAIR

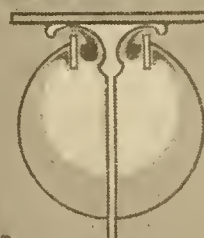


(1) Alfred Lawrence, Photographer, the Cirkut Camera Man. (2) Interior J. House & Son, Clothing and Furnishings. Store in same location where it was started before the Quantrell Raid. (3) The Fair, J. H. Cohn, Proprietor. "Progressive Merchandising at Popular Prices." Millinery Department South of Main Aisle.

BENCH AND BAR OF DOUGLAS COUNTY



Reading from left to right, beginning at top: S. D. Bishop; John Q. A. Norton, *President Bar Association*; W. B. Brownell; J. H. Mitchell, *City Attorney*; C. A. Smart, *Judge 4th Judicial District*; J. S. Amick, *County Attorney*; Hugh Means; C. E. Lindley, *Probate Judge*; Raymond F. Rice.



1.—Residence of W. R. and E. A. Stiner, (Stiner Bros.), Leavenworth Road, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. E. of Lawrence. Implement house on left. 2.—Barn and storage room on Stiner Bros.' farm, also known as the Star Farm. 190 acres. Wheat, potatoes and corn. 3.—Residence of A. A. Hicks, "Maple Wood Farm," Kansas Avenue, Grant Township. 60 acres. Corn and potatoes. 4.—"OrBundale." The beautiful home of Geo. A. Orr on Banks Street, 1 mile S. E. of Lawrence. 32 acres. Dairy, poultry and fruits. 5.—Driveway to the home of Mrs. Geo. E. Young, "Maple Hill Farm," $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles East of Midland, Grant Township. 6.—Residence of Mrs. Geo. E. Young, "Maple Hill Farm." 440 acres. Seed corn and wheat.

BENCH AND BAR OF DOUGLAS COUNTY



Reading from left to right, beginning at top: O. G. Richards, Eudora; Thos. Harley; Ord Clingman; R. E. Melvin; L. H. Menger, J. B. Wilson, *Justice of the Peace*; B. V. Pardee; Walter G. Thiele; Rollin M. Perkins; Mrs. Mina P. Dias; Carl A. Neibling.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE BENCH AND BAR OF DOUGLAS COUNTY

(As Picked Up in the Court Room by EMIL HELD)

HAD I the time, I might be tempted occasionally to stroll South on Massachusetts Street and ascend the steps of the Court House, in order to reach the room, where frequently events take place that sadden some and gladden others. There is much that furnishes an excuse—and I cannot deny that it is justly so—for many to seek admission to the court room, in order to witness the battle royal, often fought by opposing legal talent. I can understand why in many cities inclement weather frequently supplies the incentive for loungers to thus while away the hours, made dreary by rain, storm or snow.

As for myself, from recent observations I think that there is a deeper reason back of the more intelligent class of visitors to the court room, to cause them to sit—uncalled—for hours, listening to pitiful or harrowing tales of plaintiff, defendant and witness. Usually the best talent within the reach of individuals, according to their means, is pitted one against the other in the effort to convince bench and jury, or justice as the case may be, that the case deserves consideration as viewed by one or the other side. It sharpens the wits of even an ordinary onlooker to listen to the arguments presented and the method pursued in making out a case or picking it to pieces.

Frequently there is cause for laughter, as the risibles are brought into play by some unforeseen jocular remark of witness or clever story, skillfully told by counsel. Then again the instruction to the jury by the bench or a decision for or against one of the opposing counsel by the judge sets the observant mind to thinking.

Douglas County is fortunate in not only possessing leaders among the members of the Bench and Bar, but also in supplying opportunities for younger men to rise. While there are those whom fortune has favored sufficiently to enable them to devote their time largely to other interests, there are others who, like Judge C. A. Smart, of the District Court, devote their entire time to the duties their office calls for, or whose practice as attorneys demands all of their time and their extraordinary talent for cases equal in importance to any in the country. And here follows what is said of some of the members of the bench and bar of Douglas County:

Hon. C. A. Smart, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, is a native of Rock County, Wisconsin, and was educated at Milton, in that state. Coming to Kansas in 1884, he has become one of the foremost citizens of Ottawa, Franklin county, where he has held the offices of city and county attorney. Elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District in 1900, he has held this office continuously since that date, giving Douglas County, which is part of the District, service for which he has been respected at all times.

Hon. Samuel D. Bishop was born in Iowa in 1864 and graduated from Grinnell College in 1887. Later he entered the University of Kansas Law School and was granted the degree of L. L. B. in 1889. In November 1890 he married Martha Jane Russell in Lawrence. Mr. Bishop has practiced law in Lawrence since 1889, when he formed a partnership with Alexander Mitchell under the firm name of Mitchell &

Bishop. This partnership was continued until March, 1911, when Mr. Mitchell took his seat in Congress. S. D. Bishop was assistant county attorney for four years, county attorney of Douglas County from 1890 to 1894 and mayor of the City of Lawrence from 1908 to 1912. He has been engaged on a number of important law cases, was attorney for Governor W. R. Stubbs in the famous mandamus suit, brought by the governor against Attorney General John Dawson in 1910, and was also engaged in the bank guarantee case on behalf of the bankers of the state. Mr. Bishop is recognized as a safe and sane leader in Democratic politics.

When I asked an acquaintance to tell me something about Judge Norton, as John Q. A. Norton is popularly known, he answered: "He is a gentleman and a scholar, a good lawyer, broad-minded and ever ready to support movements for the advancement of the city. He has lived here so long that I have forgotten when he arrived. If he is not a native, he ought to have been, but don't you forget it, Judge Norton is still a young man. Judge Norton has been practicing law in Lawrence since after the close of the war and was Probate Judge for twenty-six years, retiring from that office thirteen years ago. What more do you want to know?" And that is all the information I could get, but as my friend said, "that's enough."

"Wm. B. Brownell is that gentleman over there," said my friend, "and he is all serene, as usual." He is a native of New York State and came to Kansas in 1883, after having taken the A. B. degree at Hamilton College, in his home town in the Empire state. In 1886 Mr. Brownell took the L. L. B. degree at the University of Kansas, was admitted to the bar in that year and began the practice of law soon after. In 1890 he accepted a professorship at the Kansas University Law School and remained with the institution until 1898, in which year he was elected to the office of County Attorney of Douglas county. After serving a second term, Mr. Brownell again took up the active practice of law and has won a lucrative clientele.

J. H. Mitchell, popularly known as Jim Mitchell, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on October 21, 1862, and came to Kansas—nolens, volens—in 1867. One can hardly call him an emigrant, because he came here with a senior member of the family who would most likely have overruled any of little Jim's objections. Those were the days of long ago. Jim Mitchell is a big man now, in the prime of life. J. H. Mitchell has been Probate Judge, holding the office from 1901 until 1907; became City Attorney in May, 1909, and has held the office ever since. In politics he is a Progressive, being one of the leaders in the county and congressional district.

Hugh Means, Senior partner in the firm of Means & Rice, is a native of Douglas County and has lived in or near Lawrence nearly all his life. As a boy he traveled abroad with his parents and had been given unusual educational advantages before entering the Kansas University Law School from which he received the degree of L. L. B. in 1895. For six years he was Probate Judge and put into operation the

juvenile court law in Douglas county in a most satisfactory manner. Outside of his profession his hobby has been military affairs, winning for himself prominent standing in the state militia. He began the practice of law here in 1897. From 1903 to 1907 he was a member of the law firm of Barker & Means, and served as Probate Judge of Douglas County from 1907 to 1913. He was married to Francis M. Barker in 1902. Judge Means is at present a member of the Public Library Board and a Captain in the Kansas National Guard.

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Raymond F. Rice, a native of Ohio, received the degree of B. A. from Oberlin College in 1905. He studied law at the University of Kansas, receiving the degree of L. L. B. in June, 1908. Beginning the practice of law immediately, Mr. Rice entered the office of Geo. J. Barker, and in 1909 became junior partner in the firm of Barker, Means & Rice. In January, 1913, the law firm became known under the name of Means & Rice. Raymond F. Rice is Associate Professor of Law in the University of Kansas School of Law, taking the place of Prof. W. E. Higgins during the latter's absence in Europe. And then my friend closed with these words. "The firm of Means & Rice has two members in it who take their business seriously."

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Tom Harley rotund, smiling, apparently all man, was standing about twenty feet off, when I tried to get information about him that I wanted. I was told that he graduated from the K. U. Law School in 1897 and had practiced in the city of Lawrence ever since. I heard that he was deputy city attorney under W. C. Spangler, and that on the latter's death he filled out the unexpired term. "The fact that he held the office of county attorney for three terms, from the year 1905 to 1911," my informant said, "should indicate whether Thos. Harley is big enough for any office. He is Republican in politics, but straight." Just what my friend meant I hardly have a right to question as a Democrat, with men in all parties among my friends.

Then I sought out Mr. Harley and learned that he was born on a farm in Winnebago county, Illinois, in 1872, moved to Rice county, Kansas, in 1874, because his parents did. And that later he attended first the customary sod-house country school and then Park College, Parkville, Missouri, from 1885 to 1888. Mr. Harley taught school in Rice county from 1889 until 1892, so that I judge him to be qualified to impart knowledge to judge and jury. He was married to Miss Ora B. Ward of Newton, Kansas, in 1900. And Tom Junior should prove an acceptable candidate for honors in K. U.

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Probate Judge C. E. Lindley is a native of Indiana, having been born in 1856, in which year he also reached the state of Kansas. His education was acquired at the University of Kansas, where he received the degree of Ph. D. in 1887, and L. L. B. in 1895. Duly admitted to the Bar in the State of Kansas, in 1895, he later also became a member of the Missouri Bar and has successfully practiced or held office in this city since 1895. From 1903 to 1905 he was City Attorney and again held that office from 1907 to 1909. Judge Lindley was elected to his present office in November, 1912. While city attorney he conducted some important litigation in the Supreme Court, among others the Rhode Island Street paving case, involving important legal points with reference to paving. He also ably assisted in the University bond case. Judge Lindley's experience is extensive in cases involving municipal corporation, administration, real estate and corporation law.



Read from left to right, beginning at top: Edward T. Riling; John J. Riling; O. E. Learnard, Jr.; Fred A. Clarke; Harleigh Benson, Police Judge.

—o—

County Attorney J. S. Amick was born on December 17th, 1870, in the state of Missouri and came to Kansas at the age of three, locating at Edgerton. Then he went to Wellington to await the opening of the Cherokee Strip with his father who took a claim. His early education up to the eighth grade was received at Wellington. After that he attended High School and later taught three terms in a country school. Mr. Amick is a graduate of the Kansas Univer-

sity Law School, taking his parchment in 1909, in which year he was not only admitted to the Bar, but also became a benedict, taking as his life's partner Miss Lotta Bryan on July sixth of that year. In 1911 the Northwestern Insurance Agency was placed in his hands and he has been successful along that line. In 1912 he was elected county attorney and has since devoted his time to the duties of that office, placing competent help in charge of his insurance business.

Harleigh Benson was born in Dublin, Indiana, attended the Lawrence public schools and later the University of Kansas, where he received his L. L. B. degree. In April, 1911, Mr. Benson was elected to the office of Police Judge, and was re-elected for a second term this year. Aside from his duties as Police Judge Mr. Benson maintains an office for the practice of law.

R. E. Melvin is a native of the Buckeye State. He came to Kansas in 1870, settling in Lawrence in 1873. He attended the public schools here and later the University of Kansas, where he received his L. L. B. degree. He began the practice of law in 1894 in this city and has continued active in his profession since. Mr. Melvin is a member of the Alpha Nu Chapter and of the Beta Theta Pi; he is affiliated with the I. O. O. F. lodge and is a 32nd degree Mason, as well as a member of the Congregational Church. "Risen from the ranks by self exertion," I was told, would properly apply to R. E. Melvin, "because he had made his own way, so to speak. And he has acquired the reputation of fighting a case to a finish and winning out in important litigation."

Carl A. Neibling was born in Hiawatha, Kansas, attended the Atchison County High School at Effingham, Kansas, and later the University of Kansas, where he took his L. L. B. degree. Admitted to the Bar in July, 1913, Mr. Neibling continues to attend the University of Kansas for special study, although he has opened an office in this city for the practice of law.

Aboard a train to Kansas City one day I heard someone address a fellow traveler with these words: "Hello Judge, where are you going?" It so happened that the party, thus addressed, asked me to let him look at my copy of the Journal-World a moment after he was again alone and in due time I found out that Judge L. H. Menger belonged to Lawrence. It was not difficult therefore to learn in the Court Room that this native of this city had graduated from the Law School of the University of Kansas in 1896, had held the office of Police Judge from May 1903, to May 1911, four terms, had made his home here since he arrived in the city, and since 1901 had devoted his time to a large extent to interests divided between law practice and the real estate business.

J. B. Wilson was born in 1879, on a farm near Perry, Jefferson county, Kansas. Beginning with a common school education in the school at Perry, where he received a county diploma at the age of thirteen, he studied and worked for honors. After spending five years on his father's farm he came to Lawrence in September, 1897, and entered the High School from which he graduated in June, 1900, after doing four years of high school work in three. Entering the University of Kansas, college course, in September, 1900, he received the A. B. degree in June 1904. He then taught American History and Government in the Lawrence High School for three years and during the following two years was superintendent of schools at Lecompton in this county. His University studies brought him the distinction of being a perfect grade pupil on every subject, notwithstanding the fact

that he earned his own expense money while in school. My informant thought: "that was going some." Retiring from his activities as a teacher, Mr. Wilson engaged in the insurance business for a short time as the full partner of E. L. Charlton, continuing private efforts at the study of law. After spending some time in Kansas University law school in the school year of 1910 to 1911, he was admitted to the practice of law by the Supreme Court of Kansas in January, 1911. Mr. Wilson then established an office in Lawrence and was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1912. He married Miss Eva Barrett in March, 1905.

B. V. Pardee was born near Baldwin, Douglas county, Kansas, on February 14, 1882, graduated in stenography and bookkeeping from the Lawrence Business College in 1903, and in 1912, took the L. L. B. degree at the University of Kansas. Admitted to the Kansas State Bar in June, 1912, he soon after began the practice of law in Lawrence. In September, 1913, Mr. Pardee was elected Clerk for the Board of Education of the city of Lawrence by the members of the Board and accepted the office which does not interfere with his regular practice in his profession.

Walter G. Thiele was born at Washington, Kansas, in 1885, and grew up in his home town. After attending public and high schools, he taught school for four years studying law and acquiring a knowledge of the abstract business, before coming to Lawrence to attend the Law School of the University. While attending the law school he was employed in the abstract office of Geo. A. Banks & Son. Graduating from the University in 1910, Mr. Thiele entered the office of John Q. A. Norton in May 1910 and has been with him ever since. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1910. Mr. Thiele is reputed to have made a specialty of real estate law, abstracts of title and examination thereof. He was married to Miss Maude L. Baker, formerly of Washington county, in 1911. Mr. Thiele is a Mason and a member of the Acacia Fraternity and also a member of the Phi Delta Phi.

Rollin M. Perkins, I was told, had recently returned from Europe, adding the experience of travel as a broadening influence to the equipment acquired in school. Mr. Perkins studied law at Leland Stanford, Jr., University, Palo Alto, California, receiving the degree of J. D. (Juris Doctor), after having received the A. B. degree at the University of Kansas. Admitted to the California Bar in May, 1912, he was also admitted to the State Bar of Kansas in July, 1913, and recently after his return from Europe opened offices in the new Perkins Building and began the practice of law. Mr. Perkins is a native of the city of Lawrence.

Edward T. Riling was born in Leavenworth, Kansas, on November 15, 1875. In due time he spent four years at St. Benedict's College, Atchison, and then for a period of four years, went back to the farm that had been in the family since 1854, when his father took up the claim. In 1898 he went to the University of his native state in Lawrence, receiving the degree of L. L. B. in 1900. He was admitted to the Bar in the same year and became a member of the Lower House, when the Legislature convened. This was an unusual honor, for he had received the Republican nomination before he graduated from K. U. and was elected shortly after. It is said of him—and supposedly without contradiction—that he was the youngest member of the State Legislature on record. In 1903 he took the office of County Judge, until 1905 when the office was abolished and Mr. Riling resumed the practice of law. In 1910 he was nominated and elected to the office of County Attorney and held that office during 1911 and

"ONE OF TWO OF THE BEST SMALL TOWN DAILY PAPERS IN THE UNITED STATES"

LAST year when a representative of THE JOURNAL-WORLD called at the office of Wm. C. Johnson, of Elkhart, Ind., the advertising agent who for a third of a century has placed advertising in practically every paper in the civilized world, Mr. Johnson rose from his seat, and extending his hand, said:—"I know The JOURNAL-WORLD very well and in my judgment it is one of two of the best small town dailies in the United States."

If The JOURNAL-WORLD is a good paper, it is because its publishers are continually trying to make it better and because the people of Lawrence and the surrounding country appreciate their efforts.

The JOURNAL-WORLD is the oldest paper in Kansas, although there have been a number of changes in the name. It is a member of the Associated Press and has one of the best equipped job printing and book binding plants in the state.

Its press room equipment includes a Duplex perfecting newspaper press, two cylinder book presses and three jobbers and outfit for casting rollers. The basement is 25x117 feet, with a glass frontage on the alley and this room, the size of an ordinary storeroom, is completely filled with presses, print paper in rolls and the mailing room.

The front part of the first floor is occupied by the counting room and news room; in the center is the stock room and automatic paper cutter; next comes the battery of linotypes and in the rear is the composing room.

The second floor is occupied entirely by the book binding and blank book department with the exception of the editorial room. Each machine throughout the plant has its individual motor, which admits of the greatest efficiency.

The ideals of THE JOURNAL-WORLD are high. It desires to assist in the upbuilding of the city, county, and state, with especial interest in the educational institutions of Lawrence, which include the public schools, the University of Kansas, Haskell Institute and the Lawrence Business College.

It is the desire of the publishers to give the news, but not to enlarge upon that which is "yellow" and therefore inimical to the interests of the home. THE JOURNAL-WORLD is essentially the family paper in a community where the moral standards are high, where religious institutions flourish and where law-breakers are few.

If the efforts of the publishers have in any way assisted in the moral, spiritual and business welfare of the community, they feel well repaid for the days and nights of hard service that have been necessary to make THE JOURNAL-WORLD what it is.

1912. "He was a vigorous prosecutor," I was told, "and he has made some enemies." But continued my informant, "I wouldn't think much of the man who wasn't strong enough to make a few enemies, as well as to surround himself with a bunch of friends, as Ed has." In June, 1913, John J. Riling became associated with his brother and since then the firm has been known as Riling & Riling, with Edward T. Riling as the senior partner.

John J. Riling was born in Leavenworth, this state, and has always been a resident of Kansas. He received his education at the Lawrence High School and at the Kansas State University, receiving from the latter the degree of L. L. B. in 1910. He has been engaged in the practice of law since that time and has held the office of deputy county attorney for two years. Mr. Riling is one of the younger men, taking an interest in the active practice of his profession, and since June has been the junior member of the firm of Riling & Riling.

O. G. Richards, a native of Michigan, where he was born on January 12, 1836, came from Illinois to Topeka and then to Douglas county in 1856. He was admitted to the Bar of this county in 1868, had previously held office in Eudora, where he has lived ever since he located in this county and was a member of the House of Representatives of the state of Kansas in 1879 and 1880. Judge Richards, as he is popularly known, has held every office in his home town up to that of mayor and is at present city attorney. He served with James H. Lane and John Brown at the battle of Fort Tittus and the capture of Fort Saunders, and to the end of the border ruffian war. Aside from the practice of law, he devotes considerable time to the real estate, loan and insurance business, having associated with him in that

end of the work his son, Charles F. Richards. Judge Richards is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Masonic lodges, having been affiliated with these bodies since 1869.

Mrs. Mina Perky Dias, a native of Ohio, came to Kansas in 1880, with her parents who settled in Lawrence. Educated in the public schools of this city, Mrs. Dias later attended the State University, receiving the L. L. B. degree from the Law School of the state's foremost institution of learning, in 1896. To her fell the distinction of graduating with highest grades in a class of forty, of whom but two were women. She was admitted to the Bar soon after and spent four years in the office of the late Judge George J. Barker and held a clerkship in the Speaker's office during Judge Barker's term as Speaker of the House of Representatives. Before studying law Mrs. Dias was a teacher and had held the office of Principal of the Eudora Public School for four years. On October 11, 1913, Mrs. Dias was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court, and on October 28, 1913, she received the appointment as Pension Attorney.

O. E. Learnard, Jr., popularly known to his friends as Oscar Learnard, was born and reared in Douglas County. Went to Kansas University and Cambridge, Massachusetts. He took his L. L. B. degree in Albany, N. Y., where he went three years. Duly admitted to the bar, he began the practice of law here and was elected County Judge for the term of 1902 and 1903, serving creditably. Later he went to Oklahoma, but returned to Lawrence on account of the illness and subsequent death of his father, the late Colonel O. E. Learnard, Sr. Since then Judge Learnard has improved the family estate, making the home place a model dairy farm and has also reopened the Hotel Fairfax, but still follows the practice of law as occasion demands.



Business Men of Lawrence Believe in Modern Methods

1.—Residence and Greenhouses of A. L. Whitcomb, Florist, 844 Tennessee Street. 2.—Lee Bryant's "College Inn," Tennessee Street, at Adams; one of the beauty spots of the city and "students' happy hunting ground." 3.—Store of Jones & Mercer, 609 Massachusetts Street, (Successors to Junius Underwood). 4.—Reception Room of Jeffryes' Photographic Studio, 829 Massachusetts Street. 5.—Peerless Garage, 700 New Hampshire Street, Allan Curtiss, Owner.

THE THREE GREAT FUNCTIONS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

BY CHANCELLOR FRANK STRONG

EVERY constitution that was proposed for Kansas, beginning with the Topeka constitution in 1855 and ending with the Wyandotte constitution in 1859, under which we now live, provided for a University of Kansas. In 1861 Congress set apart and reserved for the use and support of a state university seventy-two sections of land. The University of Kansas, therefore, is a land grant college in the original sense of the term, and owes its first support to the Federal Government. In 1863 Lawrence was selected by the legislature as the location for the University of Kansas and the University was organized under an act of the legislature in 1864. The first meeting of the Board of Regents was held March 21, 1865, and the University was opened for work on September 12, 1866 with three members of the faculty and fifty-five students. There are now nearly 200 members of the faculty and about 2,700 students. There was then one building. There are now twenty-two.

The University of Kansas has three great functions: First the teaching function, by which it undertakes to give to all that come to it and all that it may reach through its University Extension correct and detailed information about the world in which we live. Second the research function, by which the University undertakes to do its part in enlarging the field of knowledge and increasing the efficiency of the race. Third the public service function, by which it undertakes to make itself of practical use along every line of industry and endeavor coming within its scope.

It regards the first of these as the most important, for the teaching function is fundamental in every institution of learning and it is through this function that what the race has learned in the past is handed down to succeeding generations. It regards the second as a matter of great importance, for it is of prime necessity that the bounds of knowledge be increased, that new discoveries be made and new applications of old laws be ascertained in order that wealth

may be increased and the comfort, public health and morals of the people enlarged. It regards the third function as also of great importance. It believes that the knowledge gained at the University should, so far as possible, be placed at the disposal of the citizens of the state in their organized capacities and that the University should be useful to all citizens. For instance it undertakes to give those who can not spend the time to live in Lawrence an opportunity of doing University work and nearly 1,220 men and women scattered over Kansas are now doing correspondence work under the direction of the University. The public service work of the University it is estimated touches 50,000 people each year and costs nearly \$50,000 per year.

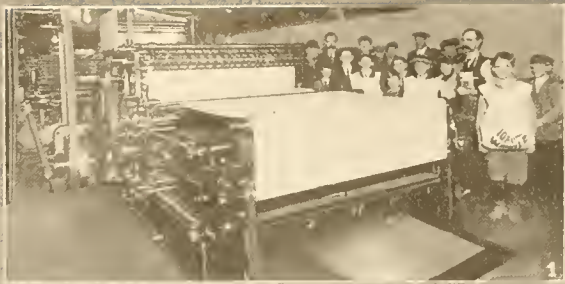
Kansas has more students of college grade, according to population than any other state in the Union and educates more in its University and Agricultural College than almost any other state in the Union. If Illinois educated as many residents of university age in its university and agricultural college as Kansas does, according to population, it would have had, in 1911-12, 15,000 instead of 3,500.

Most of the great scientific discoveries of the past fifty years have come out of the college laboratory.

Besides the three functions already referred to the University of Kansas has established high school visitation that has had more effect than any other factor in the high development of secondary education in Kansas. It has introduced a bureau of recommendation of teachers. It has led in making entrance requirements to colleges more flexible. It has undertaken the visitation and affiliation of colleges so that all the institutions in the state might work together to the common good. It has granted fellowships to graduates of Kansas colleges. Its standing and prestige is shown by the large number of fellowships and scholarships offered its graduates by other institutions in the country of the highest rank. It is one of the twenty-two members of the standard Association of American Universities, out of a total 500 colleges and universities in America.



SOUTH PARK, LAWRENCE, KANSAS, BAND STAND IN FOREGROUND



THE WORLD
COMPANY
PUBLISHERS
OF THE DAILY
JOURNAL WORLD



BOOK AND
JOB PRINTING
DEPARTMENT



1.—Newspaper press. Cylinder presses in distance. 2.—Job Press-room. 3.—Some of the city carriers in front of office building. Circulation Manager C. B. Harmon in center on left. 4.—President's private office, Miss Minnie Ramsey, Book-keeper and Cashier, to left of President's desk. 5.—General Offices. E. E. Plowman, reporter, to left Henry Loesch, City Editor, second. W. C. Simons, President and Business Manager. Miss Eva Lawrence, Stenographer at his left sitting. J. L. Brady, Editor, next behind center counter; Clint Kanaga, Advertising Manager to right, with hat on. 6.—Composing room. 7.—Section of Linotype Department. 8.—Stock room, J. L. Frazier, Superintendent of Printing Department at paper cutter. Circulation Department to left of stock room. 9.—Bindery and Blank Book Department.

THROUGH THE MANUFACTURE OF HORSE COLLARS, JOHN HERMANN HAS STRENGTHENED THE FAME OF LAWRENCE INDUSTRIES

JOHNN HERMANN came to Lawrence about 35 years ago and bought two lots at the corner of Tennessee and Warren streets, which was then a ravine with about enough high ground to give room for the erection of a shack about fifteen feet square. The original collar factory was started in this little building, but with ability as a first class collar maker, industry and strict attention to business he gradually rose until his factory now covers a space of 117x100 feet, his handsome residence adjoining at the corner. The collar factory is one of the largest west of the Mississippi River. John Hermann's hobby is that every collar that leaves his factory shall be as near perfect as modern machinery can make it and the continued growth of the business is proof that the large list of customers finds satisfaction in:

his product. The very best stock goes into the finished product. A force of about thirty skilled workmen is constantly employed in supplying the demands of the trade. Many of these workmen have been with Mr. Hermann for years and take as much interest in the success and reputation of the business as the proprietor himself. That

Mr. Hermann believes in Lawrence and its future is shown in the construction of a modern bakery with residence flat above built by him a few years ago for the Gillham bakery.

Besides giving employment to a large number of men the collar factory has been a source of income to farmers who have supplied it with rye straw.

It has not always been smooth sailing, for competition has been merciless, but the high character of the Hermann collars has won for them a permanent place with western dealers.



HERMANN'S COLLAR FACTORY



Three Generations of the Laptad Family
FRED G. LAPTAD
Joseph Laptad Joseph Leland Laptad

thing that will reflect credit on the county. In eight years under the present management the Laptad Stock Farm has become one of the best known in the state of Kansas, having the reputation of being a model farm.

DOUGLAS COUNTY'S PRESTIGE FOR PURE BRED LIVE STOCK IS UPHELD BY THE LAPTAD STOCK FARM

FRED G. Laptad, owner of the Laptad Stock Farm, in Grant Township, is a young man who has won his spurs as a breeder of prize-winning stock. Poland China, Duroc Jersey Hogs, and Jersey cattle from his farm are appreciated by experts in Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Colorado and Missouri, where his trade is centered. Mr. Laptad has carried off prizes from the date of his first showing at exhibits, a success that may be ascribed to his effort to keep his place and his stock in good order and condition at all times.

Joseph Laptad, father of Fred G. Laptad, came to Douglas County thirty-five years ago. He died in 1907, but the name remains and with it the ambition of the present owner of the Laptad Stock Farm, to make it stand for some-



At the Laptad Stock Farm in Grant Township—Fred G. Laptad on Horseback



ARTS &
CRAFTS
STORE and
BEAUTY
PARLOR



MISSOURI
& KANSAS
TELEPHONE
COMPANY'S
SWITCHBOARD
The BELL
TELEPHONE SYSTEM

Modern Equipment Makes Itself Felt in Lawrence Business World

Reading from left to right, beginning at top: Carroll's, Successor to Smith's News Depot, 709 Massachusetts Street—Reading and Writing room at Carroll's, Students' Headquarters—Arts and Crafts Store and Beauty Parlor, 737 Massachusetts Street, J. M. Mitchell, Owner, Mrs. L. T. L. Walther, Manager—Store front of C. M. Clark's Cleaning, Dyeing and Repairing Establishment, Auto Delivery car in front—Grocery and Meat Store of Gus Wahl, who has built up a successful business in two years—Switchboard at the Bell Telephone Company Station, Missouri & Kansas Telephone Company, Owners.

WIND MILL HILL

The City's
Beauty Spot

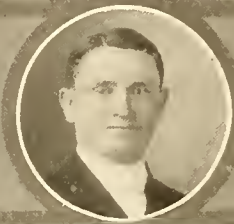


Residence &
Grounds
of
Ex-Governor
W. R. Stubbs



"The House Beautiful" in Lawrence

1.—Residence of Ex-Governor W. R. Stubbs from Northeast, circle drive in foreground. 2.—View from Southeast. 3.—Private concrete driveway and lake from steps at head of walk, on knoll East of the home of Governor Stubbs. Walk shown in white in foreground. City in distance.



Lescher & Power, Undertakers, are Successors to C. W. Smith, Deceased

The founder established the business in 1863, the year that has gone down in history for the city of Lawrence. On top the principal equipment of this firm is arranged in front of the building along the block, showing two ambulances, three hearses and an automobile. The picture to the left below shows the chapel and display room. The two portraits from left to right are those of C. L. Lescher and B. B. Power. The picture below shows the general office of the firm.



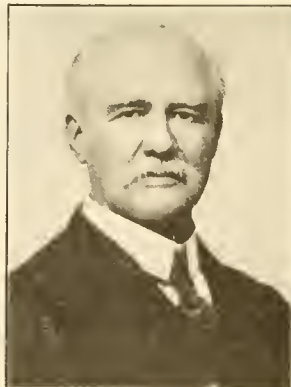
CHARLES S. FINCH

Clarence S. Hall, who has served an apprenticeship of twenty-two years in Lawrence printing and newspaper offices, constitute The Gazette Company, publishers of a daily and weekly newspaper, and trade printers. The company has a modernly equipped plant in the Fraternal Aid building, representing an aggregate investment of close to \$20,000, with an annual payroll of between \$10,000 and \$12,000.

The preceding is a modest notice prepared by the publishers of the Gazette, but the publishers of the Journal-World believe it to be incomplete. The notice says nothing about the

NINETY-FIVE YEARS IN THE PRINTING BUSINESS

W. J. Flintom, who began work in a Lawrence printing office forty-eight years ago; Charles S. Finch, who came to Lawrence and took up newspaper work here twenty-five years ago; and



W. J. FLINTOM

brilliance of C. S. Finch as an editorial writer, nor of the untiring energy and broad capability of C. S. Hall, nor of Mr. Flintom's well known skill as a job printer; perhaps because these facts are



CLARENCE S. HALL

well known to the people of Lawrence, but more likely on account of the modesty of the writer who prepared the statement.

The publishers of the Journal-World have been working along-side of these gentlemen for twenty-two years and have found them fair and reliable. While vigorous, they have been clean competitors and it has been a pleasure to associate with them.

That the wolf has never hung around their doors to do his howling is shown by the fact that each member of the firm owns an attractive home, and finds time to enjoy life.

THE SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

By DEAN CHARLES S. SKILTON

THE School of Fine Arts was formally established in 1891, developing from the Department of Music which had been organized in 1877, instruction in music having been given since 1867. The first Dean of the school was William MacDonald, now Professor of History at Brown University, who served from 1884 to 1889. He was followed by George B. Penny, now Dean of the School of Fine Arts at the University of Rochester, from 1889 to 1903, when the present Dean, Charles S. Skilton, began to serve.

The school consists of the departments of Music and Drawing and Painting and the University grants the bachelor's degree in those subjects to students who complete the four year course, also a teacher's certificate for completion of a two year course. A two year course in Expression was maintained for several years under the direction of Gertrude Mossler, but upon her resignation it was transferred to the department of Public Speaking in the College of Liberal Arts.

The four year course in music includes piano, organ, voice and violin; the two year course the same subjects with the addition of Public School Music, a course which equips students for the position of supervisor of music in public schools, and is at present the only course of the kind offered by any educational institution in the state. Graduates of these courses are in constant demand as teachers and may be found not only in the state, but widely scattered through the country as concert pianists, church organists, supervisors of music, heads of departments of music and painting, and private teachers.

Musical organizations under the direction of the School of Fine Arts are the University Orchestra, the University

Band, the Men's Glee Club, the Girls' Glee Club, the Vesper Chorus and the Fine Arts Opera. A concert course of eight artist concerts and a Music Festival with symphony orchestra and noted soloists have been given for ten years. At these festivals many important orchestral and choral works have been performed and three original compositions in large forms have been presented by members of the Fine Arts faculty; a Concert Piece for Piano and Orchestra by Professor Carl A. Preyer, an Overture "Mt. Oread" and a Symphonic Poem "A Carolina Legend" by Dean C. S. Skilton. Members of the faculty who have appeared as soloists with the symphony orchestra are Professor Preyer, Miss Harriet Greisinger, Miss Maude Cooke, pianists, Professor C. Edward Hubach, tenor, Mrs. Blanche Lyons, soprano, and Professor Wort Morse, violinist.

Of equal importance is the annual Exhibition of Paintings also given for the past ten years under the direction of William A. Griffith, Professor of Drawing and Painting, at which masterpieces of painting, etching and engraving have been presented. There are also occasional exhibitions of other forms of art, while the studios on the top floor of the Administration Building enjoy the best lighting and equipment. Mention must also be made of the attention given to orchestral and ensemble music. Piano, voice and violin students have the opportunity of performing with orchestral accompaniment, while two string quartets are maintained, to which other orchestral instruments may be added for any desired combination. Voice students have also abundant opportunity to take part in chorus, church choir and opera. The work of the school thus covers a wide field and offers opportunities for students in all branches of music and painting.



COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS AND SCIENCES

By EMIL HELD

IN the University of Kansas, as in practically all American universities, the college of liberal arts and sciences was the original part of the University. It still remains the core and foundation of the institution. Upon its work is based all of the graduate work of the institution and much of the advanced research work is done by the members of the faculty of the College. Much of the professional work also is based upon college instruction. For entrance to the School of Law one year of college work is required. For entrance to the School of Medicine two years of college work are required. For entrance to the School of Education two years of college work are required and it is probable that all professional work eventually will be based upon preparatory college work. The College of Liberal Arts is designed to give a general education that will fit men and women for living, that will make them efficient and trustworthy members of the community, that will give them broad interests

in life and develop a broad culture. The College, however, differentiates its work sufficiently to give point to its instruction. A graduate of the College may come out well trained to begin a business course. He may have a well grounded knowledge of economics and sociology and finance, so that he may judge accurately in regard to the many public questions now arousing interest.

At the University of Kansas the College of Liberal Arts has more than kept pace in growth with the other departments of the institution. The enrollment in the College of Liberal Arts now reaches over 1,400 and what is remarkable the enrollment is generally evenly divided between men and women, the men exceeding the women in number for the present year. In many universities the college of liberal arts has been largely given over to women. Much of the advanced graduate work of the institution is done by members of the faculty of the College of Liberal Arts.

WHILE OTHER CITIES SUFFERED FOR LACK OF WATER THIS YEAR, LAWRENCE HAD PLENTY FROM THE LAWRENCE WATER CO.

THE city of Lawrence secured its first waterworks system, when in 1886 a contract was signed with Messrs. Conneys & Lewis for the construction of a plant. A few months later the City Water Company became the holder of this agreement by assignment from the original contractors. On the twenty-first day of April 1887 the mayor and council by resolution "approved and accepted the waterworks system as having been constructed and completed in full according to the terms and provisions of the ordinance providing for the same."

Through ensuing difficulties The Kansas Water and Light Company secured a new franchise in January 1894, succeeding the previous operators. When this company went into the hands of receivers, it was operated by the receivers for several years. Later the original bond-holders assumed control, succeeding under the style "The Lawrence Water Company," in 1905, an earlier organization, known as Lawrence Water Company. The present owners are operating under a franchise granted in 1904. Charles F. Street, of New York City, is president; Edgar L. Street, of New York City, is vice-president and general manager; Frank Sauer, is local manager for The Lawrence Water Company, having held this office since 1911. Mr. Sauer is a graduate in the most thorough school of experience, having grown up—so to speak—with the plant, ever since the city had one. Mr. Sauer, a native of New York City, came to Kansas in 1876 and to Lawrence in 1878.

Although the city has outgrown the water plant and extensive improvements are needed to meet the issue, it is evident that under Mr. Sauer's local management the people of this city have enjoyed service along this line by one of the best waterworks men in the state.



FRANK SAUER, Local Manager

Negotiations for the sale of the water works system to the city of Lawrence have been under way for some time and a vote may soon be taken on the matter. The Lawrence Water Company owns the pumping plant at the north end of Indiana Street, and a modern office building, devoted to its own use, at 716 Massachusetts Street; also a distributing system and stand tower on lots on Mount Oread. A portion of the tract adjacent to the pump house has been sodded and shrubbery planted.

The fact that the city of Lawrence has been plentifully supplied with water during the present year, even when the drouth affected other parts of the state to the extent of curtailing the supply or practically eliminating it, is worthy of more than casual mention. The fire demon had no terrors for the

citizens of Lawrence that could be ascribed to the possible lack of water.

Lawns and flower beds were left to decay in many parts of the country, while Lawrence enjoyed the privilege of supplying the needed moisture. Waste was guarded against,

however. While other cities had their water needs prescribed for them, the Douglas County seat residents during the drouth had all they needed.

To remedy conditions, objected to by the proper authorities, the management of The Lawrence Water Company several months ago made arrangements for the proper purification of the entire water supply. Since then the water has passed stringent examinations by the authorities through the University of



VIEW OF PUMPING STATION

Kansas laboratories. It is a gratifying fact that the company is meeting the necessary requirements, pending a possible change of ownership to municipal control. The condition of the plant, as reported by the engineers, assigned to the task by the city, is better than anticipated.



J. C. METCALF

different manufacturers and jobbers of implements and vehicles. W. R. Evans, after clerking for seven years in a hardware and implement store in Sterling, Kansas, was for five years connected with the Avery Planter Co., now known as the Avery Co., of Kansas City, Mo. Afterwards he was for twelve years Secretary and Treasurer of the Ferguson Implement Co., of Kansas City, Mo.

These are the men who, with their wives as business partners formed in 1908, the corporation now known as the Evans-Metcalf Company, succeeding the Bell-Metcalf Implement Co., which was incorporated in 1907. They have

TWO MEN—"WITH BUT A SINGLE THOUGHT" THE BEST IN THEIR LINE FOR ALL

THE Evans-Metcalf Company is recognized as a factor in the implement and vehicle line. Before entering the retail trade, J. C. Metcalf travelled for a number of years for

since then enjoyed a successful business. J. C. Metcalf is President and W. R. Evans is Secretary and Treasurer of the company. Occupying the two-story double building original-



W. R. EVANS

ly erected by G. R. Gould in 1883, the Evans-Metcalf Company is recognized as the oldest established implement and vehicle concern in Lawrence, but with an eye single to a growing clientele they have kept pace with the progress of the times and are ever ready to serve their patrons to the best of their ability. Among the leaders carried in stock by this establishment are Oliver plows and cultivators, Mitchell wagons, Staver buggies, Stickney gasoline engines, DeLaval cream separators, White sewing machines, Caloric fireless stoves. They also carry a staple line of hardware. Both are from Missouri and glad to "show you."



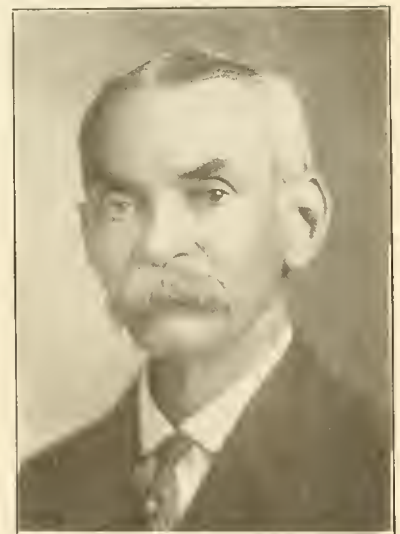
HOME OF THE EVANS-METCALF COMPANY

IN THE JEWELRY BUSINESS FOR MANY YEARS A. MARKS HAS WON AN ENVIABLE POSITION

WHEN A. Marks came to Lawrence in 1858, from Albany, N. Y., at the age of 15, he became an apprentice in the watch and jewelry business of David Prager, who had started here in 1857. After serving four years, Mr. Marks continued to work for his employer another eight months, and then became a partner of the firm, which became known as Prager & Marks. After the Lawrence massacre the senior partner of the firm withdrew and moved to Leavenworth, selling his interest of what little there was left of the merchandise to Mr. Marks.



INTERIOR OF A. MARKS' JEWELRY STORE, 735 MASS. ST.



ALEX MARKS

Undaunted, the junior member began a new career alone, with greater ambition than ever, and by hard work and close attention to business prospered year after year, until he finally had one of the finest jewelry stores in the state of Kansas. The property at 735 Massachusetts Street, in which the store is located, is owned by Mr. Marks and has been occupied by him for forty-two years. A. Marks is one of the Directors of the Merchants National Bank of Lawrence.

OFFICIALS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY



OFFICIALS OF DOUGLAS COUNTY

Reading, left to right, beginning at top: John L. Hoover, Member Board of County Commissioners; Gus H. Brune, Chairman Board of County Commissioners; John C. Walton, Member Board of County Commissioners; Wm. J. Cummings, Jr., Sheriff; Chas. E. Moss, Clerk of the District Court; Herman Broeker, County Clerk; J. B. Wilson, Justice of the Peace; H. T. Jones, M. D., Coroner; C. E. Lindley, Probate Judge; J. S. Amick, County Attorney.

Photos by Jeffries

PROSPEROUS DOUGLAS COUNTY, AS OF OLD, ATTRACTS AMBITIOUS SETTLERS AND COUNTS THEM AMONG ITS BEST ASSETS

By EMIL HELD

KANSAS from the beginning drew as settlers, men and women whose families have since been counted as among the best in all the Sunflower State. The moral tone of the early citizenship has not in the least abated with the advancement of this great commonwealth which has produced men and women who have won high places not only in the state, but throughout the United States and in foreign lands.

Farming and stock raising was the occupation of the early settlers and continues to be the mainstay of Douglas county's population. It is true that the simple tilling of the land of the pioneers has been changed into methods as diversified as the products are today. Where once the wheat and corn farmer took from the soil on unlimited acreage all that it produced in the easiest way, today the agriculturist and horticulturist is not an uncommon name applied to the Douglas county farmer. The stockmen, too, have advanced and Douglas county stands among the leaders in the production of pure bred, prize-winning stock of every kind.

Since the common call for improvement of roadways has made itself felt throughout the country, the citizens who till the soil of the county of Douglas have participated in every movement for the betterment of the roads that lead to market. Lawrence, the county seat, has become the natural distributing point for her farmer neighbors. The railroads have helped to some extent to bring other markets closer in touch with the productiveness of the county and due advantage has been taken of this fact, whenever possible. Much is expected from interurban railroad development to come. Smaller towns have sprung up and have been developed, taking care in a manner of the vegetables and small fruits grown close by.

While the county has prospered, the moral and aesthetic welfare of its citizens has advanced with the oncoming years. The citizens of Douglas county first and always since then have built with an eye single to the future and the benefits to be derived by later generations. Look back half a century and watch one of the oldest citizens now, but then a young man, plant trees that were destined to prove not only a source of satisfaction to himself, but a wonder of nature's beauty to be admired by all. In the far western states they make much of everything beautiful. W. E. Barnes must have had that in mind, when he some fifty years ago planted the "Pine Walk," shown in another page of this edition. Today it stands as an example of the solidity of the citizenship that made Douglas county their home years ago.

It is only one instance in many, where the significance of the high moral standard has made itself thus apparent in the prosperity that now is with us. If ever there was a state deserving of all that is good and true in reports that are far-reaching in influence and widespread in circulation, that state is Kansas. If ever there was a county in which honesty, integrity, industry and stalwart citizenship has found and received its just due, that county is Douglas county, Kansas. After an inspection of the pages in this edition all will admit that Kansas, as exemplified in Douglas county,

produces only the best, be that applied to the men and women reared here, be it relating to the youth who seek its educational advantages, though born and reared in other states, or be it the products of the farm or factory.

The wonderful resources of Douglas county were strikingly tabulated in the issue of the Lawrence Daily Journal-World, dated October 23, 1913, but deserve re-iteration in fact and figures here. These prove conclusively that the 25,000 inhabitants of Lawrence and Douglas county have over \$10,000,000.00 to spend as they see fit, or an average of more than \$400.00 for every man, woman and child in the county, and all of this in spite of the midsummer drouth heralded in many parts of the United States as the cause of ruin in the state of Kansas. The tabulation is so simple and to the point, as prepared by the publishers of the Lawrence Daily Journal-World, that I repeat their figures here, as plainly showing the source of income for the above mentioned total:

Value of old corn on hand March 1st, 1913.....	\$ 1,838,251
Value of wheat on hand March 1st, 1913.....	22,864
Butter	91,282
Milk and Cream	138,210
Poultry	137,562
Hay	318,750
Fatted animals	635,485
Wheat raised in 1913.....	600,000
Potatoes	200,000
Garden Truck and Fruit Marketed.....	100,000
Wool, honey, etc.	10,000
Value of corn, forage and other farm products not enumerated	878,865
Manufactured products	1,277,470
Appropriated by Kansas for State University.....	589,461
Estimated amount spent in Lawrence by students	1,000,000
Federal appropriation for Haskell Institute.....	160,000
Wages of railway employes	200,000
Salaries paid to Commercial Travelers.....	450,000
Value of farm products grown and consumed at home	1,000,000
Pensions, Government employes, interest on investments, insurance, etc.	500,000
	<hr/>
	\$10,148,220

Add to the above figures the fact that on farms, unlimited in number, improvements have been going on during the past several months and are still being continued that mean not only better facilities for the handling of stock or the cultivation of the soil, but modern conveniences in farm homes away from the usual source of supply for such facilities.

Look back fifty years and see the rolling prairies, with their numberless sod houses, only gradually supplanted by the log or timbered home; then wander out a few miles from the county seat or for that matter from any town in the county and observe the latest construction and interior fittings in home and barns as well. Take note of the individual electric generating plant found here and there on a farm whose owner has advanced even further than his neighbor. Visit the



Proposed New Bridge Across the Kaw River at Lawrence

Drawing and Halftone from blue prints with co-operation of Hedrick & Cochrane, Consulting Engineers, Kansas City, Mo.

"Sutton Farms," meet Charles E. (Charlie) Sutton, when he is at home, and find reason for his success and leadership as a breeder of prize-winning stock. Then go out to a farm like that of Stiner Brothers and have it brought home to you by W. R. Stiner that in the cemented basement of their large storage barn is a store room for 4,000 bushels of potatoes, a product in which they deal largely, and learn that this may be considered one of the most practical buildings of the kind. Realize that this firm handles fine seed stock and that Mr. Stiner in addition is a large distributor of potatoes that are shipped in in car load lots from the Red River Valley of North Dakota, and then become convinced that the farmer of Douglas county is more than an ordinary tiller of the soil.

Look in another direction from Lawrence now and find farm after farm in the highest state of cultivation, as each and every one shown in this edition is, and pass along the roads South-eastward, where you will find the place, of which Prof. Crabtree of the Kansas Agricultural College spoke as "an ideal farm" in an article from his pen which appeared some months ago in one of the leading farm journals of the central west. L. D. Howard is the owner who inherited this farm from his father who secured it in the early days of pioneer settlement. Mr. Howard has brought the standard up to where it deserved such mention from an expert. His neighbors are all advanced farmers. Take for instance Rev. M. B. Brownlee, retired from the ministry, who has found a few miles south of the city the ways and the means to develop a property with eggs, poultry and butter that satisfies an exacting patronage. Go farther and find the neighbors all around Vinland, even for miles, as I have done, speak of one man, like Geo. E. Smith, as the man who has made a farm pay a good profit in a few years. Mr. Smith has had his property barely seven years. It seems to be the special virtue of Douglas county people to speak kindly of their neighbors, as is evidenced in their remarks about Geo. E. Smith. Possibly it is because intelligent farming pays everybody a profit in Douglas county that each has a

good word for the other. The schools and the social life have not been neglected. The churches have not suffered the hard struggle, so commonly found in many farming regions.

In Grant Township prosperity has crowned the efforts of the farmer. More than that the farmer has reciprocated by making his own surroundings pleasant and convenient. Elegant drive-ways are not uncommon as will be seen from the picture, showing the "Maple Hill Farm," owned by Mrs. Geo. E. Young. Fred G. Laptad, owner of the Laptad Stock Farm helps to maintain the record of Douglas county in the breeding of stock of the prize-winning class. Just East of the city limits on Banks Street is found beautiful "OrBundale," owned by Geo. A. Orr, who has on a limited number of acres given evidence of intensive farming success. It is impossible to enumerate in detail each and every farm that reflects credit upon the great county of Douglas. Be it sufficient to state that only a few of the many are shown in these pages with such data as will guide the prospective investor truthfully to the manifold advantages found in a location here. Add to this the fact that young men like W. B. Dalton, almost on city lots, can come to the front here as owners of prize-winners and be convinced that Douglas county has room for others.

It used to be said that a country of pioneers would require the life and strength of later generations to bring it up to the level of the modern march of progress. If this be true elsewhere, in Douglas county proof to the contrary is easily obtained. The parent pioneer, in many cases still surviving, has brought the old homestead up to modern standards. He has kept pace with information giving suggestions for improvements that facilitate the work at hand, and also make the home life more attractive. In Douglas county the youthful farmer son stays at home to become heir apparent to a property constantly increasing in value. It is thus that the year 1913 found city and country in Douglas county largely in favor of the proposed new bridge over the Kaw River at Lawrence, Kansas. True, it developed some oppo-

sition, but this came not from the man who fully realized the need of a better approach to the county seat, both for the sake of him who drives to town and for the sake of meeting fundamental requirements to encourage greater development. Through the courtesy of the consulting engineers, engaged by the county authorities, Messrs. Hedrick & Cochrane, of Kansas City, it was possible to make from suitable drawings a halftone engraving of the proposed new bridge which may find no objections on account of the possibility of hemmed-in waters.

It is proposed to make the new bridge a model, both from the standpoint of construction and appearance. It is to be built of reinforced concrete, which is much more lasting than steel and is much less expensive to maintain. Thus while the first cost will be somewhat more than for a steel bridge, the cost in the end will be much less. A reinforced concrete bridge has also a better appearance than a steel bridge, an arch structure like this having an especially pleasing appearance.

As planned, the roadway will be thirty feet wide between curbs and there will be two sidewalks each four feet six inches wide in the clear. The roadway will be paved with brick or other material. The structure will be designed to take care of the heaviest traffic, and the piers will be founded on solid rock, so that the structure will be entirely safe from floods. It is planned to make the structure about 1200 feet long, thus providing considerably more waterway than the present structure.

The old bridge is pronounced by expert engineers as rapidly approaching an unsafe condition, and it is hoped there will be no undue delay in beginning the construction of the new bridge. Many bridge builders are interested in the opportunity of showing to the proper officials their facilities in handling the construction work on the proposed new bridge, voted by the people with an eye single to securing adequate return for the investment.

The government of the county must have met more or less with the approval of the people for some time past. In the chair of the Board of County Commissioners sits a man who has been a member of the Board on previous occasions. With him is associated another who has been repeatedly on it by the vote of the people, while the third member also has the confidence of all.

To the State Legislature Douglas has also sent some of the best of its material. It is difficult to pass by this opportunity of referring to some of the county's officials without a little reference to them individually. As I enter the Court House on a Monday morning during a regular session of the Board I cannot help but surmise that the people have faith in those who are its members. As I watch others who are serving the people of Douglas County, I cannot help but add that the man with a grouch finds little place in the county's service. They are as a whole a body of men who strengthen the vitality and the resources of one of the most prosperous of the state's counties. Below follows my impression of

some of those with whom I came in contact, supplemented by information gathered from reliable sources:

A Missourian by birth, Gus H. Brune came to Kansas in 1866 as a boy. Upon completion of his school term Mr. Brune remained on the farm and in due time devoted his energies to farming and stock raising. With him it has been a record of success that brooked no obstacles. When a man has lost a small fortune in a disastrous flood in 1903, like Mr. Brune did, and succeeds in rebuilding his assets in one decade, he must be given credit of being one of the enterprising men of the county. This is the kind of effort that has placed the Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners in a position of being recognized as one of the most substantial farmers of the county. Sheep has been added to other stock for which Mr. Brune finds a market. Seventeen hundred head are now on his farm. Varied as the resources of Douglas County are, this herd of sheep proved a surprise to me. Mr. Brune has been township trustee and has also held the office of Justice of the Peace there. In August, 1904, he was appointed a member of the Board of County Commissioners and elected for a full term in the fall of that year. In 1911, upon the death of Mr. McClelland he was again appointed and elected for the full term in 1912. When the Board organized in January, 1913, the honors of the office of the Chairman of the Board fell to him. Mr. Brune owns farms on both sides of the river and he built under contract the levee North of the city, which is intended for the protection of Grant Township from floods.



WHITE SCHOOL, DISTRICT 61, GRANT TOWNSHIP

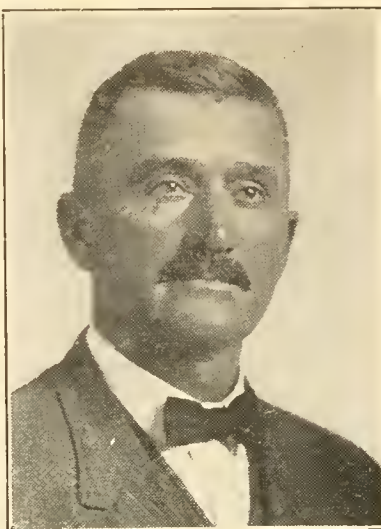
John C. Walton, senior member of the Board of County Commissioners, is a native of Indiana, where he was educated in the city of Indianapolis. Coming to Kansas in 1866, he followed mercantile and hotel occupations until he retired from active business. During his first decade as a citizen of Lawrence he was a member of the city council for some time. In 1878 he first became a member of the Board of County Commissioners. In 1879, he again took that office and held it consecutively until 1885. From 1888 until 1892 Mr. Walton was County Treasurer. In 1905, he was appointed a member of the Board of County Commissioners to fill a vacancy and has held the office ever since. Mr. Walton is an old soldier, a man of ability and of excellent judgment. Doing his duty unswervingly John C. Walton has always been able to show the necessity for his action and therefore makes and holds friends. Unassuming in every way, this man off-hand gives one the impression of being willing to stand by his guns regardless of public opinion. Integrity however makes such a stand on his part safe for the people.

The youngest member of the Board is John L. Hoover, who was born in Douglas County in 1861. He went to school in district 42 and later was Justice of the Peace and Township Trustee. In November, 1912, he was elected to

Representing Douglas County in Legislature



JOHN M. NEWLIN
Representative 11th Legislative District



BENJ. E. WILSON
Senator 5th Senatorial District



J. R. TOPPING
Representative 12th Legislative District

his present office, taking up the duties as a member of the Board of County Commissioners in January, 1913. Mr. Hoover makes his home in Marion Township, is a successful farmer and his solidity of character has won for him the reputation of trustworthiness. Thus John L. Hoover is destined to hold the friends he has made independent of party affiliations, while adding others to his supporters.

Fear was not inscribed in the text books from which Wm. J. Cummings, Jr., acquired some of his learning. That honesty and integrity appear stamped upon the lines of his face is easily accounted for to one who has seen and met the estimable lady who is his mother and other members of the family with which the present sheriff of Douglas County claims kinship. If I were to be asked as to the fitness for public office of any son of that family, I should unqualifiedly answer favorably. But I have also met the man to whom the people of Douglas County have allotted the duties of the Sheriff's office. He spent some twelve years in Kansas City, where he received his schooling, and probably acquired there some of the cosmopolitan snap that now aids him materially as an officer. He went back to the farm, but gained there, if anything, the vigor and energy for which he is respected. Billy Cummings, as he is popularly known, has the reputation of making one of the best sheriffs the county has ever had.

In Herman Broeker, the County Clerk, I found the trait, freely accredited to all natives of Germany, that of paying strict attention to his own business, very much in evidence. He was educated in his native country and first came to Kansas in 1877. In 1886 Mr. Broeker started in the stove and sheet metal business and continues in that line to the present time. He has held office as member of the City Council two terms of two years each and was untiring in his efforts in that capacity. Elected to the office of County Clerk in 1912, he assumed his duties in January, 1913. Giving close attention to the work of his office, he has acquired the reputation of being accurate and painstaking in conducting the business of Douglas County, as well as accommodating and courteous to all.



DOUGLAS COUNTY GRAIN EXHIBIT IN PEOPLES STATE BANK

Born in Tama County, Iowa, in 1856, Chas. E. Moss as a little lad, on the seventeenth day of July 1860, while watching his father and men cut oats, stepped into the grain in front of the machine, and before it could be stopped was knocked down by the reel. His right leg and arm were almost cut off. The leg had to be amputated in later years. In 1868 the family moved to Missouri, where Mr. Moss grew to manhood on the farm, attending country school until able to teach. For a number of years he taught, saving what he could and by his own efforts

paid his way through college. In 1880 he was elected County Assessor of DeKalb County, Missouri, and in the year 1882 became County Clerk, serving in that capacity for eight years. In 1882 he was married to Miss Lucy L. Todd of DeKalb County, Missouri. In 1901, he moved to Baldwin, Douglas County, to educate his children. In 1910 he was elected Clerk of the District Court of Douglas County, which position he now holds. Mr. Moss is a faithful servant of the people, but was recently heard to express his appreciation for the manner in which he has been honored with office and otherwise in these remarkable words: "The people have been good to me, wherever my lot has been cast."

Born in Leavenworth county, fifteen miles from Lawrence, in 1862, the Hon. Benj. E. Wilson received his common school education in Lawrence and later attended the University of Kansas. His home is now located nine miles northwest of the city of Lawrence, near Williamstown, where he successfully follows general farming and the fattening of stock for the market. Senator Wilson has held the office of township treasurer and also a membership on the school board of his township. He has been county commissioner of Jefferson county from the district adjoining Lawrence. In 1912, he was elected to the Upper House of the Kansas State Legislature from the Fifth Senatorial District which includes Douglas county. During the last legislature he was a staunch and effective supporter of the University and was ready at all times to meet his constituents and to render assistance, wherever he could. A man of ability, Senator Wilson has given every indication that the confidence of the people in electing him to his present office was not misplaced.

In 1867, the Hon. John M. Newlin first came to Lawrence and has made his home here ever since. Two years later Mr. Newlin entered the Indian Service and was connected with it for twelve years, being one of the founders of the industrial work in that department. He served seven years as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Lawrence and was always for up to date schools. For six years past he has served as a member of the State Legislature, this being his third term, and has always been a leader in the work there. He rendered invaluable service to the University of Kansas in the trying times when appropriations were being made, and was always on the job, smoothing out the troubles and showing the great need of the institution and the importance of its work. Mr. Newlin was also active in the effort that prevented the saddling of \$100,000.00 on the city of Lawrence in what is known as the University Bond Case. He has never held a lucrative office, but he has always been a foremost citizen, doing his duty whenever he saw anything to do. He has been a stalwart in all moral issues and has rendered high grade service, because his heart was in the right place and his instincts were for good citizenship. Mr. Newlin has been engaged in the loan business ever since he lived in the city.

Hon. Jas. R. Topping, is a native of New York, but came to Kansas in 1870 and settled in Kanwaka, where he bought the farm on which he still makes his home. He has been trustee of his township for seventeen years. In 1912, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives of the state of Kansas and has capably fought the battles for Lawrence and the University. As a farmer, he devotes a great deal of time to cattle and hogs. In 1871, he married Miss Mary A. Colman. Of the four children, A. N. Topping, a graduate of K. U., is now professor of Electrical Engineering at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Charles Topping, the youngest son, is running his father's farm in

this county. Clarence J., another son, is connected with the Santa Fe Railroad in California and Frank Topping owns a farm and lives on it, proving that the native Kansan finds satisfaction and prosperity in agriculture.

Dr. H. T. Jones, although born in Indian Territory, comes close to being a native. He was reared here, attended University Medical College at Kansas City, graduating in 1899, and began the practice of medicine soon after. Dr. Jones is still a football enthusiast, having at one time himself served as one of the best players on the college team. In 1912 he was elected to the office of Coroner of Douglas County and took up these duties at the beginning of 1913, without interfering with his private practice.

S. T. Gillispie, M. D., was born in Hiawatha, Brown county, this state, and graduated from the Illinois School of Pharmacy in 1896, after attending the University of Kansas. In 1900 he graduated from the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and began the practice of medicine in that city. Returning to Brown county in 1902, he practiced there until he made his residence in Douglas county in 1908. Dr. Gillispie has practiced here ever since and was appointed County Health Officer in 1910, holding the office continuously, without interference with his private practice. He is president of the Douglas County Medical Society.

C. R. Hawley, Superintendent of County Schools, is a native of Atchison County, Kansas. He attended Lane University, also the State Normal School, Emporia. In 1902 he became a teacher in the county schools and served continuously until he was elected to his present office in 1910. Mr. Hawley was re-elected in 1912. Having been through the mill, so to speak, he easily found his place as a county official who could see the needs of scholars and teachers alike.

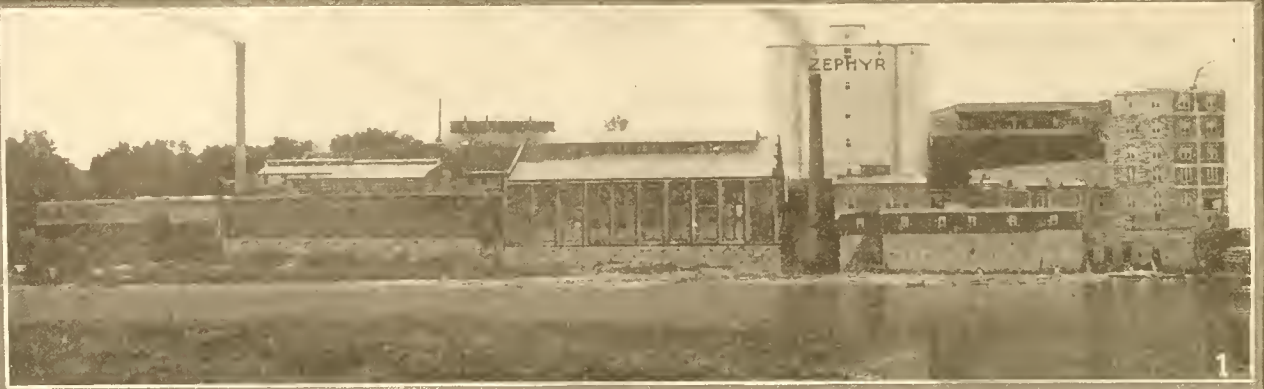
Of A. L. Selig, Commissioner of the Poor, a brief, but correct sketch will be found elsewhere in this issue. Be it sufficient to add that in his capacity as a county official Mr. Selig has added much to the prestige due such an important office. The very fact that he has the confidence of all speaks well for his record. County Attorney J. S. Amick, Probate Judge C. E. Lindley and Justice of the Peace J. B. Wilson have received my attention in the Bench and Bar section.

A DOUGLAS COUNTY WINNER



ELKHORN'S DORA 256879, A. J. C. C.

Grand Champion at Douglas County Fair, 1913; Sire Gem's Eminent 77286, grandson of Fountain's Eminent, who is also grandsire of Eminent's Bess, with World's record of 1132 lbs. 12 oz. of butter in one year. Dam Landsigs Commodity 157131, sired by a pure combination bull and out of a cow that traces to Landseer's Fancy, once World's record Jersey cow with test of 936 lbs., 14 3-4 oz. butter in one year. Elkhorn's Dora is owned by W. B. Dalton, Lawrence, Kansas.



The BOWERSOCK INTERESTS

LAWRENCE J. D. BOWERSOCK FOUNDER



The Bowersock Industries Represent the Enterprise and Energy of Vigorous Manhood

1.—Water Power View of home of "Zephyr Flour," and the Lawrence Paper Manufacturing Co. 2.—New reinforced concrete, fire-proof Bowersock Theatre, Sherman Wiggins, Mgr. 3.—First home of Zephyr, 1874. 4.—Plant of Lawrence Iron Works. 5.—Artificial Ice Co., R. C. Rankin, Mgr. 6.—Fire-proof warehouse; concrete tubular elevators; Front of Zephyr mills "A" and "B."

IN THE INDUSTRIAL LIFE OF THE CITY OF LAWRENCE THE HON. J. D. BOWERSOCK HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE RECOGNIZED LEADER

LAWRENCE in 1877 was under a cloud. There was little building or improvement of any kind going forward. The city and county were burdened with debt. Out of five banks, four failed. Business men were discouraged. Wood paved streets had proved a costly experiment, and a street railroad had been junked. A private party had expended a fortune in trying to harness the Kaw River, and having bankrupted himself, the citizens of Lawrence made an effort to take up the work and they also failed to complete the water power.

At this time a young man, who had been in the general merchandise and grain business in Iowa City, Iowa, came to Lawrence. Chas. S. Gleed some years ago wrote: "From the day J. D. Bowersock landed in Lawrence there was something doing." He restored the wreck of the almost abandoned water power, and in spite of flood and drift and ice maintained it; increased the capacity of the Douglas County Mills from 100 to 400 barrels a day; erected the Douglas County Elevator and Warehouses; built the Lawrence Paper Mill and Iron Works, organized the Douglas County Bank, now the Lawrence National, doubled the capacity of the Ice Factory, constructed the first Opera House, and when the Steel Trust bought the plant of the Consolidated Barb Wire Co., he utilized the vacant buildings for the Lawrence Paper Mfg. Co. for manufacturing corrugated specialties, etc., now giving employment to more men than any other Lawrence industry.

Notwithstanding all this and more Mr. Bowersock was not unmindful of public and social affairs.

For more than a third of a century he has been a Trustee of Plymouth Congregational Church, and a member of the "Old and New" Club. He was President of the Lawrence Commercial Club for years, and has been President of the Lawrence Clearing House since its organization. Twice mayor of Lawrence, he also served as Representative in the State Legislature, and, upon the death of the late Judge Thatcher, was elected to fill the vacancy in the State Senate.



HON J. D. BOWERSOCK

In 1898 he was sent to Washington from the Second Congressional District and served four terms, receiving in round numbers 2,000 majority at his first election, 2,500 the second, 4,000 the third and 6,000 the fourth. While mayor, he was instrumental in relieving Lawrence of the \$100,000 bonds which the citizens voted for the University, when the state was poor and the school was in dire need. He went to the State Legislature largely to secure recognition of the Quantrell Raid claims and assisted in securing upwards of \$400,000 for deserving victims of that massacre. He was one of the prime movers in securing the location of Haskell Institute at Lawrence and the final payment necessary to secure the location for this Government Indian

School was made by Mr. Bowersock.

Neither flood nor fire nor tornado more than temporarily checked his enterprises. The great flood of 1903 utterly destroyed the Douglas County Mills and wrecked the power plant, and incidentally wiped out more than \$100,000 worth of property without insurance. And now a larger mill, and one of the best water power plants in the west, with turbine steam auxiliary, electrically developed, replaces those destroyed by flood.

The manufacturing district of Lawrence was in the wake of the tornado of 1911 and the paper mill, iron works, ice plant and the flour mills suffered largely, but were at once restored better than before. In 1911 the Opera House was destroyed by fire and was at once replaced by the modern, steel reinforced concrete structure, a credit to the builder and to the city.

In 1913 the reinforced concrete tube elevators of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co. were erected, giving the mills a storage capacity of upwards of half million bushels of grain.

Mr. Bowersock has been fortunate in selecting capable lieutenants. Mr. R. C. Jackman is general manager of and associate in the Bowersock Mills & Power Co. Mr. Irving Hill and Mr. Paul A. Dinsmoor are the active managers of the Lawrence Paper Mfg. Co. These young men deserve credit for results already secured and are fully able and competent to continue building on the foundations laid by J. D. Bowersock.



THE HOME OF HON. J. D. BOWERSOCK

1439 TENNESSEE STREET

WILDER BROS. HAVE SPREAD THE CITY'S FAME THROUGH THE ENTIRE SOUTH AND WEST, WITH THE MANUFACTURE OF SHIRTS

FROM a small beginning in 1870, when J. Frank Wilder and Charles E. Wilder came to Lawrence from Troy, N. Y., then recognized as the center of the shirt and collar industry of the United States, The Wilder Bros. Shirt Factory has become favorably known throughout the entire south and west, from Florida to Alaska. Whenever and wherever now the name of "Wilder Bros." is mentioned, it at once brings to mind the thought of shirts, collars and cuffs.

To Lawrence this industry has brought fame, just as its sister industries brought it to Troy. In 1882, the firm erected the five story building, shown here, of about 20,000 square feet, and devoted entirely to manufacturing purposes and their custom laundry which latter not only takes care of their manufactured output, but also has won for them a large local, private clientele.

Upon the death of Charles E. Wilder in 1899, the business was continued under the old firm name by J. Frank Wilder. In connection with the laundry the firm has lately

installed one of the most complete and up to date water softener systems in the west, filtering and softening the water for laundry purposes. All water used in the laundry is pumped from their own deep wells by electrically operated pumps.

The entire factory and laundry is, operated and lighted by electricity and stands to-day as one of the most complete plants in the middlewest. The combination of a

laundry of as high a standard as theirs with a manufacturing establishment of the size of Wilder Bros. Shirt Factory has given employment to seventy-five people on an average, with a pay roll of about \$28,000.00 annually, exclusive of the selling force.

To the doubting mind the success which has crowned this enterprise will prove conclusively that a manufacturing industry can advantageously be centered in the city of Lawrence. That here, as elsewhere, intelligent effort, constantly meeting the requirements of a critical

public, helps to build a successful business has been proven by Wilder Bros. Shirt Factory and Custom Laundry.



THE HOME OF WILDER BROS. SHIRT, COLLAR AND CUFF FACTORY AND CUSTOM LAUNDRY



HENRY BOWMAN

HENRY BOWMAN'S SUCCESS IN LARGE ENTERPRISES ADDS TO INDUSTRIAL PRESTIGE OF THE CITY OF LAWRENCE

COMING to the United States with his parents, who settled in Kansas in 1876, Henry Bowman, a native of Cumberland, Eng and, served his apprenticeship in the milling business in a small water power mill, eighteen miles from the Union Pacific Railway at Russell, Kansas. After seeing service with milling concerns at St. Joseph, Missouri; Louisville, Kentucky, and other points, Mr. Bowman became draughtsman and foreman of construction and repairs for the largest milling concern in the world at Minneapolis, Minn.

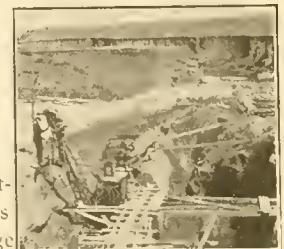
Later he was foreman of construction for The Nordyke and Marmon Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana, "America's Leading Flour Mill Builders." For the past fifteen years Mr. Bowman has been engaged in the general construction of commercial and industrial buildings, steam and hydraulic power plants, elec-

tric light and power stations, water works systems, dams, tunnels. He points with pride to a large number of satisfied municipalities and corporations. Among the most important of his contracts, the water

works and electric light and power station at Ellis, Kansas, are only a part of seven contracts in ten years in that town. At Russell, Kansas, out of five contracts during nine years

the Russell Milling Co's. five hundred barrel flour mill and the Fossil Creek Dam for the city of Russell water supply stand out pre-eminent. At Smith Center a mill elevator and the light company's electric light and power station, together with the water tunnel for the city of Smith Center, the latter now under construction, indicate the success of Henry Bowman, Engineer and Contractor, in a varied number of enterprises.

Mr. Bowman makes his home in Lawrence, where he also maintains his office.



Construction Work on Tunnel for Water Works at Smith Center, Kan.



HOME OF HENRY BOWMAN, 1809 MASSACHUSETTS ST.



H. E. DON CARLOS
General President

L. D. ROBERTS
General Secretary

T. J. SWEENEY
General Treasurer

L. D. JOHNSON, M. D.
General Medical Examiner

"Feed Them and Set Them Up For Ever," Through Membership in the Fraternal Aid Association

TWENTY-THREE years ago on October 14, 1890, in a room above the premises at 934 Massachusetts Street, strangely coincident with the day of the month, fourteen men assembled in response to a circular letter sent out from Lawrence by T. J. Sweeney, Secretary, and Dr. Levi Horner, President of the local body of the Knights of Aurora. These two were there, together with Will T. Walker, Wellington; J. E. Klock, Leavenworth; J. B. Coon, Pittsburg; J. A. Regnell, McPherson; J. T. Tinder, Parsons; John P. Kilgore, Leavenworth; E. P. Young, Winfield; J. M. Jennings, Wamego; John H. Calvin, Topeka; J. R. Dutton, Wichita; I. E. Sanderson, Pittsburg, and Mr. Embree, of Atchison. All were Kansans, realizing the need of a new organization and meeting it on this occasion with the Fraternal Aid Association. Mr. Walker was the first President of the General Council, effective from the above date; J. E. Klock the first Vice President; Mr. Kilgore its Treasurer; Dr. Horner, Medical Examiner.

This momentous step has resulted in the emblem of the F. A. A. spreading its fame since then over twenty-three states, an enviable record for the twenty-three years of the existence of this great fraternal body. L. A. Ryder, of Topeka, was the next General President. Ed. Russell, M. D. Greenlee and T. J. Edmonds successively held the office of General Secretary. C. O. Anderson, of Arcadia, and C. C. Corwin, of Ottawa, were the General Treasurers in their turn. A. J. Anderson, M. D., of Lawrence, W. R. Priest, M. D., of Concordia, and W. P. Grimes, M. D., of Kansas City, Missouri, were the respective successors of Dr. Horner as General Medical Examiners.

With a membership of nearly 50,000; with assets of nearly three fourths of a million, including the home office build-

ing, municipal and government bonds, and cash in bank; with receipts and disbursements now showing a total annual average of about \$1,500,000; with over \$5,000,000.00 paid to beneficiaries since its organization; with about half of its assets deposited in banks all over the country in states where the organization transacts business, each of the seventy-five accounts being held in bonded banks; with a territory extending from California to Michigan, and from Texas to the North; with over twelve hundred insured members in the city of Lawrence, where the home office is located and with a total of fifteen hundred members in the home county; with nearly half the membership in the state of Kansas, in which the parent organization was founded; with all of these the Fraternal Aid Association has made a record to be proud of.

H. E. Don Carlos was re-elected General President at the last General Council, held in this city on the twenty-third anniversary of the organization, beginning with the

fourteenth of October, 1913. He has been in this office for seven consecutive terms of two years each since 1901, and previously was a general trustee of the association. W. S. Lacey, of Pasadena, California, is General Vice President. W. H. Anderson holds the office of General Past President. L. D. Roberts, of Lawrence, Kansas, who has held the office since 1911, was re-elected General Secretary. T. J. Sweeney, favorably known in his capacity as General Treasurer, has held the office since 1907 and was re-

elected at the last General Council. Mr. Sweeney is also Vice-President of the Peoples State Bank. L. D. Johnson, M. D., General Medical Examiner, re-elected recently, has held the office since 1911.



THE FRATERNAL AID ASSOCIATION BUILDING
LAWRENCE, KANSAS



Individuality is Evident in Every Lawrence Home

1.—Residence of Col. Wilder S. Metcalf, 1236 Massachusetts Street. 2.—Residence of Chas. J. Achning, 809 Indiana Street.
 3.—Residence of Dr. Wm. L. Burdick, 916 Kentucky Street. 4.—Residence of Dean Charles S. Skilton, 1318 Louisiana Street.
 5.—"Walracliff," Residence of Professor Charles Edward Hubach, 705 California Street. 6.—Residence of T. J. Lamb, 1638 West Warren Street.

THE SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

By DEAN L. E. SAYRE

THE School of Pharmacy was organized in accordance with legislative enactment in the year 1885. In pursuance with the demand for higher education on the part of the profession of pharmacy and medicine, the school was immediately placed on a University basis, conforming to the curricula adopted by such universities as Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and other well recognized university schools of pharmacy.

The school occupies the east end of the large Chemistry and Pharmacy Building. On the first floor, besides the General Stock Room, is the State Drug Laboratory which has grown to be one of the most important factors in state work, co-operating with the State Board of Health and taking an important position in public health and hygiene, in which so much is being done lately all over the United States in connection with the medical departments of universities. On the second floor are found two laboratories and two special research rooms with balance room. On the third floor is located the Drug Store, the Microscopical Room, Museum and Laboratory of Pharmacognosy, the special lecture and recitation room for Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, the Dean's office and a research room. On the fourth floor is found the general chemistry lecture room which supplies the demand for all who come under chemical instruction. The west end of the Chemistry

and Pharmacy Building is devoted to the chemical laboratories under the direct supervision of the Chemical Department.

The object of the school is, first, to furnish a thorough practical course of instruction, especially well adapted to the wants of those desiring to become practical retail pharmacists; second, to train students who wish to fit themselves as pharmaceutical chemists and who desire to become candidates for government positions, and to become chemists for manufacturing houses of various sorts, where a thorough knowledge of practical chemistry is required; third, to train those whose aim in life will be to become teachers in Pharmaceutical science.

The courses offered extend over two, three and four years and lead respectively to the degrees of Graduate in Pharmacy, Pharmaceutical Chemist and Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.

The graduates of the school, nearly 500 in number, have, for the most part, continued in the field of pharmacy and chemistry and are filling responsible positions as managers and proprietors of drug stores and pharmacies, as railroad, packing house, food and drugs and pharmaceutical chemists, as professors and deans of Schools of Pharmacy and a goodly number have used their pharmaceutical training as a preparation for the study of medicine.



Wm. Frowe Has Brought Landscape Gardening to a High Standard of Perfection

Aside from his work as landscape gardener he is owner of the "North-View Ornamental Nurseries" at Lawrence, Kansas. Mr. Frowe, whose portrait is shown in the above group, shows here some of his handiwork in landscape gardening on Kansas City, Missouri, residences. 1.—Residence of Dr. J. E. Logan. 2.—Residence of S. H. Velie. 4.—Residence of Chas. Simpson. 5.—Residence of B. N. Simpson, adjoining Mr. Chas. Simpson's. Mr. Frowe has done considerable fine work in Lawrence and throughout the state.



ROBERT E. HOUSE

*Robert E.
House Owns
the House
of History*

IN the spring of 1861 the late Jacob House started the business at 729 Massachusetts Street, now favorably known under the name of J. House & Son. For many years it was conducted under this popular firm

name, Robt. E. House taking an interest with his father in 1899. Purchasing the business in 1908, he has had complete charge of it since that time. The oldest clothing store in Lawrence has supplied the pioneers, their sons and grandsons with uniform satisfaction at all times. Robt. E. House is a conservative, yet progressive business man, visiting the Eastern markets annually to keep pace with the demands of the public. The store building is also shown in the historic cover design of this issue, having outlived the trying times of half a century ago. Born here, Mr. House fully believes in local investments and proves it by his ownership of three other business blocks on Massachusetts Street.

*Miss Grace
Reynolds,
Pianist and
Teacher*

STUDYING the art of Pianoforte playing under such teachers as E. Geneve Lichtenwalter of Kansas City, herself a pupil of eminent masters of European schools, Miss Grace Reynolds has broadened her musical education, obtained at the Kansas University School of Fine Arts from which she took the B. A. degree in June, 1909. Miss Reynolds, who is a native of Lawrence, has acquired a technique and teaches by effective method, particularly suited to children of whom it is usually difficult to make intelligent musical interpreters of the art of pianoforte playing. Her studio is at 1002 Vermont Street. Miss Reynolds opened her studio in July, 1909, soon after graduating from K. U. Her efforts since then have been duly recognized by those who wanted to give their children a musical education.



MISS GRACE REYNOLDS

A SENSE of security prevails today among families whose friends or loved ones go to a hospital for treatment, where in former days fear attended such a step. That is equally true of this city, as it is of every other community throughout the country. That the Lawrence Hospital and Training School for Nurses, to most people known as Dr. Jones' Hospital, shares in the public respect for institutions of this character is acknowledged. Built in 1903 with a twenty to thirty bed capacity, the hospital had its first operative case on January 3, 1904, before the structure was completed.

Since that time there have been upwards of fifteen hun-

*The Lawrence Hospital and Training
School for Nurses in its Tenth Year*



OPERATING ROOM, DR. JONES HOSPITAL

dred operations performed by Dr. Jones with a mortality rate of a little less than one fifth of one per cent. Geo. W. Jones, M. D., is the dynamic force that insures to patients the best within reach of medical and surgical skill. Since his return from his eighteenth annual visit to Eastern hospitals this fall, he has installed a modern laboratory next to the operating room, which is complete in every detail and equipped with the latest appliances for preventing and curing disease.

Dr. Jones devotes most of his attention to surgery and disease of the stomach, having just installed a modern X-Ray apparatus as an aid to diagnosing such cases correctly.

MYERS HALL—ESTABLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS, 1901

THE Woman's Board of Missions of the Christian Church established a chair of Biblical instruction at Lawrence for the benefit of University students, April 1, 1901. The site adjoins the University campus on Mount Oread. Myers Hall, in which the work of instruction is carried on, has been erected, largely through the untiring efforts of the first occupant of the chair, Professor Wallace C. Payne. The prop-

erty is valued at \$50,000. Over 2,600 students have availed themselves of the privilege of Biblical instruction during the twelve years of the existence of the work. During the entire time, the instruction was under Professor and Mrs. Payne. The courses of instruction include studies in both the Old and New Testaments, history of missions, great religions of the world, and Hebrew. The privileges are offered to all.



The Store Interior of B. G. Gustafson, "The College Jeweler," Appeals to the Eye Artistic

On July 7, 1904, Mr. Gustafson bought out Mr. Rowe and has continued the business in the same location at 911 Massachusetts Street since. Apprenticed to his former employer, he was familiar with the business when he bought him out. Students of K. U. and others know him best as Gustafson, "The College Jeweler." With two diplomas from Eastern Optical Colleges he has added to his clientele many patrons in a professional way.

THE WORLD FINDS A PLACE FOR CAPABLE, HONEST MEN LIKE W. J. BUSCH

GROWTH from a small commission business to a wholesale and retail seed, grain and feed business, with a distribution over the central and western states, and from an old store room, 25x60, to a three story and basement building with additional store room, occupying a frontage of 150 feet on Massachusetts Street, is the remarkable record made by W. J. Busch in the past twelve years.

This surprising development has been made in a business which meets with competition throughout its territory. The result is due to Mr. Busch's able business management and tireless energy. No establishment in this line in the west stands higher than the W. J. Busch Seed Co.



W. J. BUSCH SEED CO., WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE



HOME OF W. J. BUSCH
615 Tennessee Street

Mr. Busch first came to Kansas in 1884, taking employment in Lawrence as a grocery clerk. Soon after he accepted a position with the Pierson Mills, remaining with them for about fourteen years. He then went to a good business in Birmingham, Ala., but the call of Kansas was too insistent and in response thereto he returned to Lawrence, buying an interest with Geo. Kumler, the firm becoming known as Kumler & Busch. Last year Mr. Busch purchased the Pierson Mill property, now occupied solely by his own business. A short time ago he exchanged other property for the beautiful home at 615 Tennessee Street.

While Mr. Busch has been developing his large business in seeds, grain and feed, he has found time to be a good citizen as well and for years has been an active worker in the First Methodist Church.



Thrifty Citizens of Lawrence Take Great Pride in Their Homes

1.—Home of Dr. A. R. Kennedy, Famous Haskell Football Coach, 117 Park Street. 2.—Residence of S. J. Churchill, 709 Ohio Street. 3.—Residence of W. H. Lowe, 747 Rhode Island Street. 4.—The Home of Mrs. Ruth E. Leis, 633 Indiana Street. 5.—Home of Mrs. Mina Perky Dias, 347 Rhode Island Street. One of the beauty spots of North Lawrence. 6.—Home of A. J. Dicker, 366 Locust Street, North Lawrence. Built for solid comfort forty-two years ago. 7.—Residence of E. A. Smith, 805 Mississippi Street



1.—Grandview Farm, Home of L. D. Howard. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of Sibley. 240 acres. Grain, fruit and stock. 2.—Farm home of A. H. Schaal, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of city limits. 180 acres. Corn, oats, alfalfa, hogs, cattle, dairy products. 3.—"Pine Walk," on grounds of W. E. Barnes, Vinland. One of the sights of Douglas County. 4.—Home of W. E. Barnes, Vinland. 235 acres. Orchards, corn, alfalfa, pasture. 5.—"Springdale Dairy Farm," M. B. Brownlee, owner. Five miles south of city. 300 acres. Springdale Dairy Butter, eggs, White Leghorn poultry, wheat, corn, alfalfa. 6.—Residence of A. F. Allen, Vinland. 7.—Farm home of O. H. Ayer, six miles south of city limits. 140 acres. Wheat, corn, fruit, poultry, sheep. 8.—Farm home of Joseph A. Bales. Four miles S. W. of Court House. 151 acres. New dairy barn just back to the right of one in foreground. Corn, wheat, alfalfa, dairy cows, hogs.

WESTMINSTER HALL, IN GIVING THE HAND OF FELLOWSHIP TO THE YOUTH OF THE LAND, WILL ALWAYS STAND AS A MONUMENT TO THE CHARACTER OF ITS FOUNDER, W. W. COCKINS



W. W. COCKINS

WESTMINSTER Hall was founded by the Board of Education of the Presbyterian church for the purpose of giving Biblical instruction to Presbyterian and other students of the University of Kansas. This beautiful structure, built of red vitrified brick, is located on Mt. Oread, adjacent to the University Campus, and commands a magnificent view of the Kaw valley.

The Hall is the gift of W. W. Cockins of Lawrence, and was built at a cost of twenty thousand dollars, including the grounds. The dedication which took place on Friday afternoon, October seventh, nineteen hundred and ten, was a noteworthy occasion in the religious education in Kansas. The opening paragraph in the dedicatory address, delivered by Dr. Joseph Wilson Cochran of Philadelphia, contains these significant words: "This auspicious occasion is more than the dedication of a church house, more than the donor's arrangement for a religious and social advancement of certain groups of students. The dedication of this noble Hall is an epochal event in the history of the American Presbyterian Church. It records one of the first tangible results of the new and broader conception of what constitutes higher education. It is one of the few concrete embodiments of the understanding between church and state, that the education is at the heart religious, and that real religion involves the broadest education."

The Hall and its work is supported by an endowment fund which the Board of Education in the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A., holds as Trustee. Mr. Cockins in nineteen hundred and thirteen gave five thousand dollars, in addition to the gift of twenty thousand dollars for the Hall, to complete the endowment to fifty thousand dollars.

Rev. Stanton Olinger, A. M. (Kansas University), B. D. (Princeton) directs the activities of the Hall. That Westminster Hall is one of the effective religious agencies of the

University is shown by the active participation of the students in its work. Daily class work in Biblical instruction is carried on. During the year nineteen hundred eleven and twelve over four hundred students were enrolled in the classes. The hall is well adapted to class recitation, and also serves as a social center. Frequently two hundred or two hundred fifty students gather here for an evening of social recreation.

The members of the Board of Trustees are: George Innes, President of the Executive Committee; W. W. Cockins, Donor of the Hall; Rev. Wm. A. Powell, D. D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Lawrence; E. F. Caldwell, Secretary of Westminster Association; I. C. Stevenson, Treasurer of the Association; Rev. B. H. Gragg, D. D., Member of the Executive Committee; Prof. James Naismith, M. D., Member of the Executive Committee; Dr. R. S. McGee, Topeka, Kansas; Prof. W. H. Johnson, Lawrence; Rev. J. S. Glendenning, D. D., Topeka, Kansas;

Frank Riddle, Iola, Kansas; Hon. Thomas Potter, Peabody, Kansas; Rev. Alfred E. Vanorden, D. D., Salina, Kansas; Rev. John Milton Oliver, President of Westminster Association, Halstead, Kansas; Rev. Stanton Olinger, A. M., B. D., Principal.

Mr. Cockins was born December 6, 1837, upon the ancestral estate of his father which had been purchased from Gen. Washington near Ft. Pitt (Pittsburg, Pa.) about the year 1790, and which is still in the possession of the family. In 1864, he married Miss Annie

Welch of Washington, Pa., and in 1870, they moved to Kansas, where for many years they resided upon Mt. Oread. Two daughters and a son survive of the six children born to them. Mrs. W. E. Tenney of New York, Miss Anna L. Cockins of Los Angeles, California, and William Welch Cockins, of Meade, Kansas. There are three grandsons; Frederick W. Tenney, W. W. III., and Robert Gould Cockins. Since 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Cockins have divided their time between Lawrence and Los Angeles, California, and are at present living in their Lawrence home, 1711 Massachusetts Street.



STANTON OLINGER



WESTMINSTER HALL

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever."—Keats

Lawrence, the City Beautiful, Has Abundantly Proven These Words True

BY EMIL HELD

HISTORY has placed some communities on the map for such as find scientific research interesting, for others who find amusement in ambling through the lanes and isolated sections, made historic by act of man or will of God, and history still has left some of these communities asleep.

Colleges and other educational institutions have spread the fame of villages and cities, have in certain cases added to the income of local residents and increased the resources of tributary country, have even brought an influx of traffic a little above the ordinary, and still these educational institutions have at times left their communities asleep.

Commercial and industrial interests have often made possible the accumulation of riches by individuals in certain communities, have even furnished employment to hundreds and increased the bank clearings materially, have influenced the slow growth of town and country near their location, and yet these same interests have here and there done little to arouse from sleep their own communities.

The city of homes is the boast of many a community whose builders never neglect their kin and friends, nor their churches and those worthy of charity, yet who fail to stir from lethargy and drowsiness their own and fellow citizens' ambition for the common good of their communities.

The city of Lawrence, county seat of Douglas, in the state of Kansas, has every earmark of historic advantage, as this magazine edition of the *LAWRENCE DAILY JOURNAL-WORLD* proves. This same city has had indelibly stamped upon her records the benefits of being one of the greatest educational centers in the Union, the home of the State University and of Haskell Institute, a training school for Indians.

In the city of Lawrence commercial and industrial interests have not had their growth impaired by reason of historic and educational factors, usually regarded as a retardment to a community's advancement, when somehow these cities never awoke from this sleep-inducing element. Here both history and education have, if anything, materially strengthened the commercial and industrial progress of the city.

The city of Lawrence is ideally a city of homes,

be they moderate in cost or expensive in construction, largely because the citizens build for their own use and generally for the future, imprinting on the structures their own idealisms and fancies.

W. W. Cockins, the man who made Westminster Hall possible, is an example of the men who have helped Lawrence to remain young with the ebb and tide of the advancing years. Orthodoxy and Presbyterianism have come down to his family in an unbroken line through their Scotch-Irish ancestry from John Knox. That this heritage remains unimpaired is proven by his word and works, both of which will perpetuate the family name in the history of Kansas achievement. He requires no further compliment than the following extract from his own brief address delivered at the Dedicatory Service, when he presented the deed and keys of the building to the Trustees: "Friends, I do want this building to stand as a monument to the integrity of God's word. And if this is accomplished, my highest ambition will be reached, and, in order that it may do that, I have inserted in the deed to the Trustees of Westminster Hall, which I am about to hand you, that, if the Bible should ever be taught in this building other than the word of God, the title shall immediately cease to vest in them and shall go to the Presbyterian Synod of Kansas. For I would rather that the Bible should never be taught in this building, than that it should be taught as other than the Word of God."

Yes, the city of Lawrence is awake—awake in every sense of the word. She has outlived mere historic days, has placed them on her records as pages of reference to the achievement of men who overcame obstacles in pioneer days, who saw the city in ruins and who helped her rise from ashes, a better, a more enterprising, a more beautiful city. Dr. Charles J. Simmons, of the Simmons Hospital, recently told me, that this city possesses everything to entitle her to a high place in the list of advancing communities. He said: "Lawrence leads in schools, in morals, in commercial and industrial activities. She is a modern city." The doctor is right. Lawrence is all of that.

Lawrence is more than that. Built by men of ideals—



Massachusetts Street—Looking North From Winthrop Street
The City's Fine Opera House, The Bowersock Theater, is located at this Corner.

inspired by women of unusually strong character—the city has acquired and rightly holds the title of “Lawrence, The City Beautiful.” Home upon home, street upon street, institution upon institution, business place upon business place, all portray the character of the men and women who have helped the city from the beginning to have and to hold the characteristics that walk hand in hand with the inborn element of desire for beauty.

Woman, by nature beautiful—as the poet says “always so in character—” has always stood for the best in the city, and naturally has implanted that beauty of character upon the community. Parks and parked streets, parked institutions and railway stations, all give evidence of the inherent desire for a “city beautiful.” Homes outside of the city limits and far out into the country have been nursed with the same food from practically the infancy of the county and the effect is beautiful. It is true that good roads movements have only just added new impetus to the attainment of greater things in beautifying a naturally beautiful country and increasing its resources. But this fact goes to prove that the citizens are awake and realize the need of staying awake, to keep pace with other cities and other states.

Fortunately for the city, development has made itself felt in all directions. Her citizens realize, therefore, the pressing need of better fire protection for the growing community. The fire loss is comparatively small, but the greatest part of it is due to the lack of water mains in the outlying districts. Fire Chief Wm. Reinisch believes that this will be overcome with proposed municipal ownership of the water system, the addition of another fire station and motor equipped apparatus. Mr. Reinisch's connection with the department began twenty-one years ago and his familiarity with local construction work since then has been useful in the prevention of greater losses. The average number of

MAYOR OF LAWRENCE



E. U. BOND

fires annually is only sixty-five, the highest record being ninety.

In the city government the people generally have been fortunate. But in keeping with the forward movement of other cities the present form of government with its Common Council will pass into history, when in 1914 the Commission form, adopted this year, supplants the old system. That this change has solely to do with the method of government, and not necessarily with individuals, is evident, when one listens unobserved to the man who likes to be heard.

This opportunity came to me one day, when I had just left the city hall with a co-worker and passed along the street behind a voluble speaker and his willing listener. They had apparently come from the office of Mayor Bond. Thus quoth the bard in question: “The Honorable Mayor is all right. That’s his way, merely. You see he is a ’49er. I mean that he was born that year in the Windy City, better known as Chi-

cago, and came to Kansas in 1861. We never met until after he left McLouth, where he had been a general storekeeper, and from 1882 to 1886 also postmaster.

From 1887 to 1891 he was in business in Salina. Later he was County Commissioner in Jefferson County and Trustee of Union Township there. Since coming to Lawrence he has been Councilman from 1905 until 1912, in which year he was elected mayor. Taking office in 1913, he has shown that he means well and is willing to prove it. He is just “set in his way” about having the city own the water works system, and I will put up a bond on it—oh, you needn’t smile—that we will get it, before Mayor Bond gets through.”

James Fitzpatrick is officially the city’s Street Commissioner. But that he cannot help, for the office came to him with his first election to that post in 1909. He has held it ever since. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he is anything but



JAS. FITZPATRICK, *Street Commissioner*



WM. F. REINISCH, *Fire Marshal*



JAS. H. MITCHELL, *City Attorney*

"Pennsylvania Dutch," although as someone—who wanted to jolly me—said, he is as good-natured as the Dutch. Mr. Fitzpatrick came to Kansas in 1868, was for a number of years Roadmaster and Division Roadmaster on the Frisco Railroad.

He is a stockholder and one of the directors of the Mutual Oil Company, a corporation of local importance and capital, although doing practically a National business. On the job for the city, as he used to be in private employ, Mr. Fitzpatrick is one of the men who will prove useful citizens under any government.

Wm. Reinisch, a native of Berlin, Germany, where he was born in 1869, came to Kansas in 1883. Beginning his schooling in the fatherland, he finished it here in Lawrence. He entered the Fire Department in 1892, when the horses were still led out by the hand. Of course, everything is drop harness now and, as Mr. Reinisch aptly put it, the men now use the "slide, Kelly, slide" method to reach their apparatus from their quarters above, in case of fire. Just a little easier and naturally a great deal faster.

Mr. Reinisch was appointed Fire Chief in 1900, and is always on duty, when needed, although he is interested in the firm of Grayson & Reinisch, Tinnors and Roofers, at 1029 Massachusetts Street. The tenacity, inherent in the native German, recently proved itself equal, to a stubborn fire in the business district of the city, when Mr. Reinisch and his department men for nearly twelve hours fought hard to keep the fire demon confined to the premises first attacked.

Although the City Council will be abolished next year as the result of the people's vote, such men as E. N. Kuhn remain awake in the interests of the city. Born in the state of Indiana in 1842, he came to Kansas in 1876, after receiving his education at the Quaker College, Bloomington, Indiana. He is a member of the Washington Post, No. 12, G. A. R., having seen service with the 133d Indiana Infantry.

Mr. Kuhn has been in the painting and decorating business in this city for thirty-five years. He became a member of the City Council, beginning with the present term.



E. N. KUHN
COUNCILMAN, FIRST WARD

The city has a street car and an electric lighting system, operated by a private corporation, but giving entire satisfaction. Plans are just being completed for a "White Way,"

calculated to induce a greater proportion of evening traffic on the down-town streets than heretofore.

Modern business blocks, erected recently, are adding to the beautification of the city in the commercial district, just as new homes going up everywhere are only strengthening the reputation of Lawrence as "the city beautiful."



CITY FIREMEN AT HEADQUARTERS

Reading from left to right: Standing—Fred Harris, Ed. Froliger, Charles Prosser, Lawrence Roller, Fred Wieman, Wm. Shumyer. Sitting—Paul Ingels, H. R. Wagner, Chief Wm. F. Reinisch, Assistant Chief Ralph Lawrence, Clarence Sutton, J. P. Jennings.



JIM MONROE AND HIS ASSISTANT

Of Jas. H. Mitchell, City Attorney, a brief sketch will be found in the Bench and Bar section. With the aggressive steps, now being taken by Mayor Bond and some of his associates in public office, to secure the Lawrence Water Company's plant for municipal control, it is hoped that much good will result for the city as a whole in the way of needed improvements to better the service and strengthen it. There are those who claim that the successful vote throughout the county this year on the new bridge across the Kaw River in this city points the way to still greater things to come for this city, including good roads everywhere for the good of the farmer and a new city hall for the county seat. May it be so.

he has a body. Like Javert, Victor Hugo's famous officer, he never swerves from his duty and in the twenty-one years that he has been serving in an official capacity as railway guard, policeman, city marshal and night watchman, never a word has ever been heard against his official character. Jas. H. Monroe was born in Lawrence fifty-three years ago and for fifty years has lived at 015 New Jersey Street. He has two grown daughters and little Susie, the beautiful little eleven years old miss who accompanies him each evening on his first patrol of the business district. Susie enjoys the outing which has given her rosy cheeks and a healthy body and mind. She is now in the 5th B, has never failed to make her grades and never intends to.

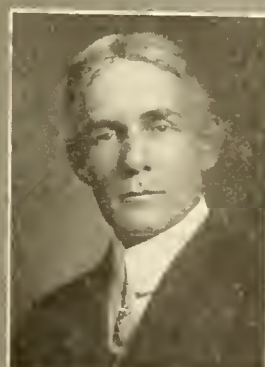
The business men would find it hard to get along without Monroe, who not only guards their buildings, but mails their letters at night and who is always ready to be of practical service.

MEN WHOSE SOLE AIM IS FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF K·U.

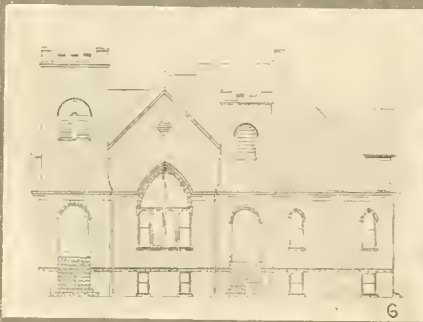


Reading from left to right beginning at top: H. W. Humble, Professor of Law; Dr. W. J. Burdick, Professor Law; Raymond F. Rice, Associate Professor Law; Joseph E. Sawtell, M. D., Professor of Rhinologyngology, School of Medicine (Office Kansas City, Mo.); Clifford C. Nesselrode, M. D., Instructor in Surgical Anatomy, School of Medicine, (Office Kansas City, Kansas); William F. Kuhn, M. D., Adjunct Professor and Lecturer, School of Medicine, (Kansas City, Mo.); H. L. Chambers, M. D., Adjunct Professor Hygiene; C. E. Hubach, Professor Voice, School of Fine Arts; C. A. Preyer, Professor Piano, School of Fine Arts; Wort S. Morse, Instructor Violin, School of Fine Arts, (Studio, Kansas City, Mo.); Joseph A. Farrell, Instructor Voice, School of Fine Arts, (Studio, Kansas City, Mo.); L. N. Flint, Associate Professor Journalism; Merle Thorpe, Professor Journalism and Director Publicity; W. B. Brown, Superintendent Printing and Assistant Professor Journalism.

MEN WHOSE SOLE AIM IS FOR THE BEST INTERESTS OF K·U.



Reading from left to right, beginning at top: De Witt C. Croissant, Director University Extension; Erasmus Haworth, Professor Geol., Mining and Mining Engineering; E. H. S. Bailey, Professor and Director Chemical Laboratory; S. J. Hunter, Professor Entomology; James Naismith, M. D., Professor Physical Education; E. F. Stimpson, Assistant Professor Physics and Deputy State Sealer Weights and Measures; F. E. Jones, Supt. Fowler Shops and Asst. Prof. Pattern Making and Foundry; E. F. Engel, Associate Professor German; Raymond A. Schwegler, Associate Professor Education; A. W. Trettien, Associate Professor Education; Louis E. Sisson, Associate Professor Rhetoric; Claude A. Doty, Supt. Bell Memorial Hospital, (Rosedale); George O. Foster, Registrar; Chauncey Yoemans, Fellow Education.



Where the
Churches
do their
Work

Lawrence
a city of
Moral
Influence

1.—First Presbyterian Church. Rev. Wm. A. Powell, D. D., Pastor. 2.—First Baptist Church. Rev. O. C. Brown, D. D., Pastor. 3.—Trinity Episcopal Church. Rev. Evan Alexander Edwards, M. A., Rector. 4.—Trinity Lutheran Church. Rev. E. E. Stauffer, D. D., Pastor. 5.—Plymouth Congregational Church. Rev. Noble Strong Elderkin, Pastor. 6.—United Brethren Church. (In course of construction. Engraving from Blue Print.) Rev. F. M. Testerman, Pastor. 7.—First Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Henry E. Wolfe, D. D., Pastor. 8.—Church of St. John The Evangelist, Rev. George J. Eckart, Pastor. 9.—First Church of Christ, Scientist. Emerson B. Gorsuch, First Reader. Mrs. Martha E. Metcalf, Second Reader. 10.—First Christian Church, Rev. Eugene T. McFarland, Pastor. 11.—Myers Hall, Home of the University Bible Chair. Established by the Christian Woman's Board of Missions, 1901.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH ON THE MORAL LIFE AND MATERIAL PROSPERITY OF LAWRENCE AND DOUGLAS COUNTY

By REV. E. E. STAUFFER, D. D.

THEY are men who have been influenced to come here, not by the desire for wealth, but to plant the standard of the cross, and to secure all of its attendant blessings." Thus wrote the Rev. S. Y. Lum who preached the first sermon in Lawrence and organized Plymouth Church, the first church of any denomination in Kansas, except among the Indians. The first pioneer colony on its journey through Monroe County, New York, was presented "with a large and elegant Bible" by the president of the Monroe County Bible Society. This very probably led Whittier to say in his "Song of the Kansas Emigrant:"

"Upbearing, like the ark of God,
The Bible in our van,
We go to test the truth of God
Against the fraud of man."

The question that confronted these brave men was not what is profitable, but what is right. They had faith in the everlasting law of rectitude, a faith that had its roots deeply imbedded in a righteous God whom they loved. Philanthropy is founded on love to God, and as the love of Christ himself was not only contemplative and adoring, but also active and suffering love, the same was also shown by these pioneers. Theirs was a ministering love, intent in self-denial and self-sacrifice to promote the welfare of men. Was it any wonder then, that the organizing of a church was one of the things considered at the very beginning? Without exception they all wanted a church—"some because they loved the church, and some because a church was the proper thing." On the fifteenth day of October, 1854, a church was organized. In the congregation were men who had large part in moulding, not only the affairs of Lawrence, but also affairs of state and nation.

With this church as the beginning other denominations soon began to organize. Among the leading ones were these: the Methodist Episcopal, Baptist, Lutheran, Episcopal, Catholic, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, Unitarian, and others. All these organizations during the years have been contributing their influence to the best interests of humanity, freedom, virtue, and the public weal. Not alone in the city of Lawrence, but also in every village and hamlet in the county and by many a roadside have churches been organized, all of which have contributed their share to the general uplift.

It was said of the meal in which the woman hid the leaven, that, "the whole was leavened." The same diffusive character has been manifest in the influence of the churches of Lawrence and Douglas County on our moral and mater-

ial prosperity. It is a generally conceded fact that Lawrence is a city of unusual beauty and of high moral ideals. This is due to many contributory causes, but without doubt the main reason may be traced to her churches and schools. As much may be said of other towns of the county. Not alone have the moral and aesthetic been powerfully influenced through these forces, but likewise a very large part of our material success must be attributed to the same cause.

That business is enhanced by reason of the influence of the church may readily be appreciated by the fact that business men are always anxious to have churches in newly organized towns and are willing to make liberal donations in securing and maintaining them. It has been said that wholesale soap manufacturers could well afford to contribute largely to the support of foreign missions because of the greatly enlarged demand for soap created by the missionary.

The same thing obtains in our country for all lines of business. Therefore it may be maintained most readily that the church not only influences the moral standard of a community, but likewise adds to its material advancement.

Few men realize the support given by the church to the virtues and progress of the social and business life of a community. The churches are the fountains which constantly refresh the moral and social sentiments and set standards for righteous dealings in the business world. It is im-



Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, LAWRENCE

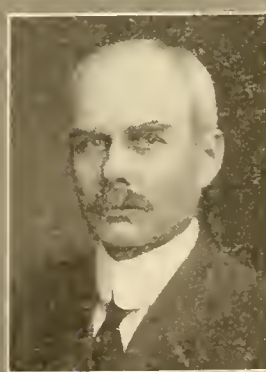
possible to say how rapidly our entire social structure would collapse, were it not for the constant renewing and purifying energy of the church. Mere human laws and natural sympathies would never hold society together.

The churches of Lawrence and Douglas County stand for and contribute toward sanctity, pure love, disinterested attachment to God and man, obedience of heart and life, sincere excellence of character, with a proper and right use of all material things. These are the things needful in every community. Their prevalence make for a moral, peaceful, progressive and contented community. Such a community is ours.

Myers Hall, perhaps more popularly known as the Christian Bible Chair, in which the University of Kansas Y. M. C. A. also makes its home, Westminster Hall, the City Young Men's Christian Association, and the Haskell Institute Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. have all shared in this work.

The pastors of the churches throughout the county and the directing forces of affiliated institutions make every effort to be in close touch with the people. The Social Service League and the Salvation Army co-operate in rebuilding weakened lines. All the spiritual forces unite for the common good, and much is thereby accomplished.

Members of Douglas County Medical Society



Reading from left to right, beginning at top: E. J. Blair, M. D.; Chas. J. Simmons, M. D.; Geo. W. Jones, M. D.; F. D. Morse, M. D.; H. L. Chambers, M. D., Secretary; S. T. Gillispie, M. D., President; Harry Reding, M. D., Oculist; H. T. Jones, M. D., County Coroner; W. C. McConnell, M. D.; Ralph E. Barnes, M. D.; J. G. Lee, M. D., of Endora.

MEDICAL ETHICS; A STANDARD OF ETIQUETTE

By H. L. CHAMBERS, M. D., SECRETARY DOUGLAS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

ETHICS is supposed to be ethics, and the unsophisticated might expect to find something constant in its practice, but they would be disappointed, for good ethics like other forms of good practice vary with the times and the circumstances.

It thus happens that we have the special groups of conventions known as medical ethics. The relations of the medical people to the public and to each other have always been peculiar to themselves, different from any other relations in human society, "specific," as the modern pathologist would say. The physician's special knowledge and training together with his intimate associations in families and with individuals make a combination within which is a great deal of potential evil. Hippocrates recognized this and sought to counteract it by making his pupils take the quaint oath which still bears his name. Some parts of this oath we have outgrown, but the spirit of most of it is as refreshing and helpful as ever. "to reckon him who taught me this art equally dear to me as my parents, to share my substance with him, to look upon his offspring on the same footing as my own brothers," "I will follow the system of regimen which according to my ability and judgment I consider for the benefit of my patients," and "will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous." "I will give no deadly medicine to anyone nor suggest any such counsel," "with purity and with holiness I will pass my life and practice my art," "into whatsoever houses I enter I will go into them for the benefit of



A. R. KENNEDY, D. D. S.
Famous Football Coach

the sick and will abstain from every voluntary act of mischief and corruption." Whatever, in connection with my professional practice or not in connection with it, I see or hear in the life of men which ought not to be spoken of abroad, I will not divulge as reckoning that all such should be kept secret."

The general spirit of medical ethics in common with that of good ethics in any other line requires personal and professional honor. It contemplates the final supremacy of truth and righteousness, and condemns any practice in which one may be made to suffer by reason of an unfair advantage. The mention of medical ethics like that of expert testimony provokes a smile on the faces of the uninformed because, in actual practice, the form and not the substance has so often been in evidence, but there has been real progress in this matter and with the increased demand for efficiency, and the growing impatience with mystery there will be more progress.

Formerly a consultant sought to "show off" at the expense of the regular attendant without much regard for the patient and his interests, now he supports the attendant and the patient's interests are paramount,—an advance in ethics rather than in science or personal skill.

In the attempt to apply the principles of ethics to the doctor's relations with his patients, the better grade men in the profession have always been in practical agreement, and have always acted in substantial unison. There is no room for argument about the iniquity of operating because one needs the fee, about overcharging, or exaggerating a case.

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Edward Bumgardner, M. D., D. D. S.

H. S. Gardner, M. D.

W. W. Russ, D. D. S.



1.—Shady Lawn Stock Farm, Geo. E. Smith, Owner, Vinland. 160 acres. Grain and alfalfa, Angus Cattle, Percheron Horses, Poland China Hogs and Sheep. 2.—Franklin Dairy, W. W. Kluss. Showing two barns and silo. 176 acres. Wheat, alfalfa, corn, cattle and Dairy Products. South of Franklin School. 3.—Home of W. W. Kluss. 4.—Farm Home of Jacob Hammig, 2 miles n. e. of Lawrence. 135 acres. Grain, Poultry and Live Stock. 5.—Farm Home of Wm. A. Pine, Grant township. 75 acres. Garden Products and Grain. 6.—Farm Home of Frank Kennedy, 1½ miles east of Lawrence on Eudora Road. 7.—Overview Farm, 2 miles east of Haskell, Capt. J. H. Garrett Estate. John and Minnie Garrett. 319 acres. Hay, Grain and Potatoes.



Lawrence Citizens Believe in Patronizing Local Industries

The Lawrence Planing Mill Company is equipped to handle any interior and exterior woodwork, as is shown in above photographic reproductions from recently completed contracts in this city. Their field extends throughout the state in every branch of the wood-working industry.

The Wm. F. Helm Commission Company Has Successfully Invaded Outside Markets With Douglas County's Products

CARLOAD lots mark the magnitude of a business more readily than a general description. When in 1897 the Wm. F. Helm Commission Co. was organized in Kansas City a natural growth was to be expected. That it was deemed advisable to establish a branch in Lawrence in 1924, proved the largeness of Douglas County. Since then Kaw Valley products have been largely handled by this firm, composed of Wm. F. Helm, of Kansas City, and J. C. Walton, Jr., of Lawrence, the latter becoming an associate of his former employer after having acquired a thorough knowledge of the commission business.

Eggs, potatoes, onions and other vegetables; apples and other fruits are handled in carload lots, the average year's business in eggs alone reaching one hundred cars; in potatoes 200 cars; in apples 50 cars; in sweet potatoes five to ten cars; in mixed fruits and vegetables up to fifty cars. As

a direct result of this large volume of business, the firm gives steady employment to fifteen men and women, aside from the fact that they pay large sums to Douglas County farmers annually for their products. The local market has found it advantageous to deal with this company.

J. C. Walton, Jr., the manager here, requires no introduction to permanent residents of Lawrence. He is the son of John C. Walton, County Commissioner, was born in Lawrence and has made his own ability and energy count for something in connection with the Wm. F. Helm Commission Company's business. On the other hand, the firm's extensive dealings have had a marked influence in placing the products of the Kaw Valley, centered around the city of Lawrence, into other markets with greater prestige from year to year.

The Lawrence branch is located at 600 Massachusetts Street, in the premises reproduced here.



HELM COMMISSION COMPANY



Left to right beginning at top: C. E. Birch, Principal, J. R. Wise, Superintendent; J. L. Smoot, Superintendent of Industries; John W. Alder, Chief Clerk; J. O. Milligan, Disciplinarian; Mrs. Frances C. Wenrich, Senior Teacher; Miss O. E. Stilwell, Head Matron; Miss Lulu L. Case, Domestic Science; Y. M. C. A. officers. G. Elmer E. Lindquist, General Secretary.



Left to right beginning at top: Ed S. Meairs, Engineer; Donald MacArthur, Dairyman; George Shawnee, Property Clerk; Albert Honeck, Blacksmith; A. M. Venne, Athletic Director; Albert H. Krause, Painter; Matthew Flynn, Bandmaster; R. O. Hoyt, Farmer; J. E. Olson, Baker; W. T. Dias, Teacher; Y. W. C. A. Cabinet and Officers.



HASKELL INSTITUTE
Lawrence, Kansas

Photo and Copyright 1913 by A. Lawrence

First Half of Panoramic View of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas

HASKELL INSTITUTE IS PROMINENT SEAT OF LEARNING FOR NATION'S INDIAN YOUTH

ANY town or city is fortunate that has among its citizens men of vision; men who are far-sighted; men who are public spirited. Lawrence, Kansas, has always been blessed with a goodly number of such men; hence in 1882 when the proposition was made by Congressman D. C. Haskell, then representing the people of the second congressional district, to locate an Indian Industrial Training school at or near Lawrence provided the citizens would donate a suitable site, a number of the leading business men promptly subscribed the necessary funds, purchased two hundred eighty acres of land and proffered it to the government as a desirable site for the Indian school which it was proposed to build. After careful consideration by James Haworth, who was at that time Superintendent of U. S. Indian Schools, the position held since February 1, 1910, by H. B. Peairs, it was decided that Lawrence would be an exceptionally desirable location for the school and the site which had been secured was accepted as entirely satisfactory.

The contribution of the citizens in money was approximately ten thousand (\$10,000.00) dollars. That such a contribution was a good business investment, although not made for that reason, was long ago demonstrated.

Early in 1883 a contract was let to Sergeant & Lewis of Topeka, Kansas, for the construction of three large buildings, two dormitories, one for boys and one for girls, and a school building, the total cost to be approximately \$50,000.00. Annual appropriations since that time have been steadily increasing. During the past two years the amount per annum was \$138,750.00. The total in thirty years has reached \$3,578,600.00.

Of this amount at least two and one-half millions have been expended in the city of Lawrence. In addition to the congressional appropriations, large expenditures are made by students annually. A conservative estimate of their expenditures is \$25,000.00 annually. While they did not spend as much

in earlier days, it is safe to say that within the thirty years the total amount expended by pupils has not been less than one half million dollars.

Thus it may be seen that approximately \$3,000,000.00 have been distributed in Lawrence because of the fact that there were men of vision and of sound judgment who were quick to take advantage of an opportunity offered away back in the early 80's.

The names of such men as Congressman D. C. Haskell and those private citizens who co-operated with him in securing Haskell Institute for Lawrence should be held in grateful memory when those who have had important parts in the making of Lawrence are being recalled and eulogized.

But the commercial worth of Haskell Institute to Lawrence should not be considered as of first importance. Lawrence has always stood for the spirit of freedom and liberty for all nationalities.

Indeed Lawrence had its origin in the thought and determination that the colored race should be made free. It was but natural then that when an opportunity was offered to found an institution which was to have for its purpose

the emancipation of a race of people from the bonds of ignorance, by giving their children thorough, academic education and vocational training, citizens of Lawrence should respond promptly and should continuously give their intelligent and hearty support.

The institution was opened in September 1884 with Dr. James Marvin as its first Superintendent. From the beginning the scope of the course of instruction at Haskell Institute has been much broader than in public schools of similar grade. Emphasis has always been placed upon industrial training, because of the necessity of teaching Indian boys and girls to earn their living in ways similar to those adopted and utilized by their white neighbors.

Opportunities for gaining a livelihood by means of hunting and fishing as did their parents, were no longer available



H. B. PEAIRS
Supervisor of Government Indian Schools



Second Half of Panoramic View of Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas

for the children. Therefore the policy adopted by the government of offering industrial, as well as academic, training in all Indian Schools was a necessity. It has proved to be, not only a practical and effective policy for Indian schools, but during the past few years is being rapidly adopted in public schools for white boys and girls and thus the pioneer work of Indian Industrial Training Schools has been of great indirect benefit to education in general.

Following Dr. Marvin the following persons have been employed as Superintendents at Haskell: Col. Grabowski, of Georgia; Gov. Charles Robinson, of Kansas; Col. O. E. Leonard, of Kansas; Dr. Chas. F. Meserve, of Massachusetts; John A. Swett, of Illinois; H. B. Peairs, of Kansas; H. H. Fiske, of Massachusetts and John R. Wise, of Wisconsin, who holds the office at present.

Since the institution opened, there have been enrolled 3,234 boys and 2,633 girls, making a total of 7,867. There have been 128 different tribes and bands represented, from twenty-seven different states and from Alaska.

Of the total number who have been enrolled in the institution 654 have graduated. This is not a large percentage and yet considering the fact that all grades of pupils, from the kindergarten through about what is equal to two years of high school work, are enrolled, the number who have completed Academic and Vocational courses is creditable. Careful investigation of ex-students' work proves results to be good. The educated young people are the leaders in their home communities and are independently earning their living. Fifty Haskell graduates earned \$50,000.00 during 1910.

Haskell Institute, although only one of three hundred thirty-three schools maintained for Indians, is having an important part in the training of Indians for a useful citizenship.

The success of Haskell Institute has been, at all times, largely due to the intelligent and interested support of the citizens of Lawrence. So it will be in the future. Any educational institution is fortunate indeed in having an environment such as is found in Lawrence. May the mutually helpful relationship long be continued.



Photo by A. Lawrence

MASSACHUSETTS STREET, LOOKING SOUTH FROM WARREN
THE HEART OF THE SHOPPING DISTRICT



J. H. BELL

Fidelity to High Ideals Is the Basis for the Remarkable Business Success of Bell Bros.

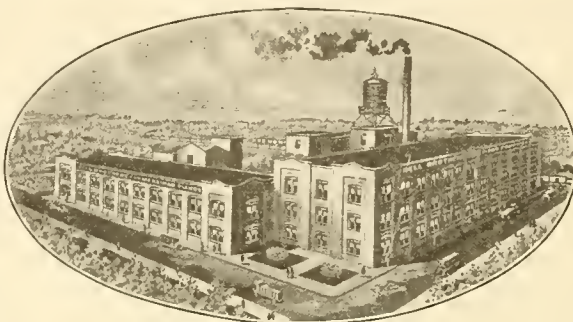


OLIN BELL

it. The answer is well remembered. Mr. Bell said: "When the name Bell Brothers goes upon a piano it will be upon one of the best pianos that it is possible to make." That expression characterizes the work of this well known firm. It has never stooped to cheap and questionable practices, but has always stood forth as a business house with high ideals and with square and honorable methods.

The growth of Bell Brothers has been remarkable. Beginning in 1886 with a small corner in a store room, the firm

with the firm for ten years, has made good as western manager with headquarters in Lawrence, Kansas. An average of fifteen employees are used by the Lawrence Store, there are six employees in the branch at Topeka and four traveling salesmen are kept busy in Kansas.



Factory at Muncie, Indiana

Besides manufacturing the Bell Brothers, Merriman and Deterling pianos Bell Brothers are also Kansas distributors for the A. B. Chase pianos. In the Lawrence store may be found at all times from seventy-five to one hundred pianos while the stock of music is the largest in the west, being valued at about \$10,000.

The number of pianos sold by Bell Brothers will run well

now has a large factory and store at Muncie, Indiana, the largest music house in Kansas at Lawrence and a large and successful branch at Topeka.

The factory at Muncie was opened for business about three years ago and has a capacity of one finished piano for every hour of working time. These pianos are sold generally throughout the central and western states and are already forcing their way still farther east. The Bell Brothers piano is a strictly high grade piano, and has won the favor of musicians wherever it has been introduced.

The business of the factory and store at Muncie has required the entire time of both J. H. and Olin Bell for some time and R. D. Krum, who has been

into the thousands, for they were big dealers even before engaging in the manufacture of pianos and seldom received pianos in less than car lots. They were among the first dealers in the west to handle talking machines and in the basement room of their Lawrence store have arranged an attractive salesroom where their customers may hear the latest records without being disturbed by the playing of pianos or noise from the street.

In Bell Bros. Music Store Lawrence has an establishment equal to the best stores of large cities, and while kept away by press of business from the city, it has no stronger friends nor more active boosters than J. H. and Olin Bell.



R. D. KRUM,
Western Manager



Store at Muncie,
Indiana



Interior Retail Store, Lawrence, Kansas



Interior Branch Store, Topeka, Kansas

THE INDIAN YOUTH OF TODAY REALIZES THE ADVANTAGES OF DOMESTIC, INDUSTRIAL AND SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT

By SUPERINTENDENT J. R. WISE, Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kansas

YEARS ago I thought a little of the Indian, in a manner similar to the general prevailing opinion, as the bold, firewater consuming native of the country, which he had been gradually abandoning for the good of the citizens of the United States.

Time changed my sentiments, as I grew older, and when close contact with the Indian youth became necessary for me in behalf of the government, I was already prepared for the remarkable possibilities of development that manifested themselves with close observation.

To the average American an Indian school may still appear merely an institution to keep the adopted wards of the nation out of mischief. To the fair-minded, unbiased man, ready to investigate, perhaps no other school furnishes such a far-reaching opportunity to prove satisfactorily that the ability of the Indian to become a useful and in many instances influential citizen is not a myth. The visitor to the Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, finds that this institution anticipates, meets and provides for the Indian's needs—to enable him to convert serious preparation into a practical and wage-earning power. While it is a fact that Indians stand high in some of the Western cities in the professional branches, the Indian schools first of all aim to equip the youth along the lines of vocational education, or trade training, a subject that animates the whole educational world today.

Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, is a representative school of the highest type of this class. It is moreover an institution with definite ideals, aims and policies, among which are the following:

1. To give to each student a thorough and practical common school education, and at the same time a good working knowledge of some trade by which support may be earned.

2. To thoroughly train the student mentally and morally in order to develop an honest independent manhood and to fit him for the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. Also to develop, where possible, qualities of leadership that will make an ever-increasing number helpful to their people.

The advantages which Haskell Institute offers to all interested and eligible Indian students are many. Its locational advantages are striking and so peculiar to Haskell alone that they must be set forth:

1. Haskell is the most centrally located school of its type in the United States.

2. Haskell is located nearer the center of population in the United States than any other school of its kind.

3. Haskell is located on two great trans-continental railway systems, the Santa Fe and the Union Pacific.

4. Haskell is located within forty miles of the great railway center and metropolis of the middle west—Kansas City.

5. Haskell is located directly in the corn, wheat and stock-raising section.

6. Haskell is located in Lawrence, the seat of the Kansas State University, affording all of the advantages of an educational center. The people of the community are of the highest and best type.

7. Haskell is located in Kansas, a prohibition state, and there is not one saloon in the city of Lawrence.

These important facts constantly receive the consideration of superintendents, agents, prospective pupils and the parents of prospective pupils.

HASKELL WELL EQUIPPED FOR ITS WORK



DAIRY BARN AT HASKELL INSTITUTE, LAWRENCE
Erected 1907. Recently fitted with Loudon Equipment, by the Harbison Mfg. Co., Kansas City

In addition to these advantages, Haskell is well equipped by over a quarter of a century of actual and successful experience in the work to prepare Indian youth for industrial, business, or domestic pursuits. The growth of the Institution has been steady and increasingly encouraging. The original school farm contained 280 acres; there are now nearly 1,000. New buildings have been added to the original plant

of three, until now there are nearly fifty. Most of these buildings are of stone (three of brick), lighted by electricity, heated by steam and furnished with sanitary conveniences. Among these buildings are three large dormitories, a commodious chapel, a large school building, a domestic science and art building, fine modern hospital, employees' quarters, shop buildings, warehouse, cottages and others.

From fourteen pupils the number has increased to 750. The first industries taught were carpentry, shoe-making, farming, sewing and housework. To these have been added: painting, papering, exterior and interior finishing, blacksmithing, forging and iron-working, wagon making, and wheelwrighting, tailoring, harness making, engineering, steam fitting, machine shop practice, electrical work, printing, baking, nursing, brick and stone masonry, plastering, cement work, gardening and dairying. There are also such special departments, as domestic science, domestic art, business and manual training—this last including mechanical drawing, woodworking, and ironworking.

The Academic Department is equipped to aid Indian pupils in the most effective way to acquire those elements of a common school education most essential to their welfare.

The work begins with the third grade, and it is expected that pupils shall have completed at least the first and second before entering Haskell. Intermediate (two years): Fourth and fifth grades. Grammar school (three years): Sixth, seventh and eight grades. Business school (two years): Junior and Senior.

Gardening, agriculture, music, physical culture, athletics and religious training receive the proper attention. Sunday schools provide for both Protestant and Catholic pupils. A modern printing department turns out mechanics, adequately equipped.

Just how far-reaching the influence of Haskell Institute education is, may best be seen from a brief extract, taken from an address—delivered by Richard Hopper, Cherokee Indian, and graduate in printing—published in "The Indian Leader" commencement number, dated June 1913. He says: "The earliest graduate of a trade course of whom I can find any record is Jeffrey Goulette, who finished the carpentry course in 1892. He is now a well-known carpenter and contractor in Shawnee, Oklahoma, and may be considered typical of the graduates of later years. My own department, that of printing, began to turn out workmen in the art preservative about the year 1892, Peter Navarre being entitled to the honor of being the first printing graduate. He is now editor and proprietor of a wide-awake weekly newspaper, the Rossville, Kansas, Reporter."

In 1887 the first Y. M. C. A. was organized at Haskell Institute with Harry Hannano as the first president. This marked the beginning of the voluntary religious work among the boys. Since then it has continued with varying vicissitudes, at times almost suppressed and extinct, then again rallying, until today the Association has the largest membership in its history. The Junior Y. M. C. A. for the younger boys was organized last year with 30 members and has meetings every week under the direction of the senior boys' cabinet. This year there are 50 in that organization.



INTERIOR OF DAIRY BARN—THE OLD WAY
Condemned By Government Experts—Just Replaced By Louden Equipment—See Next Illustration.

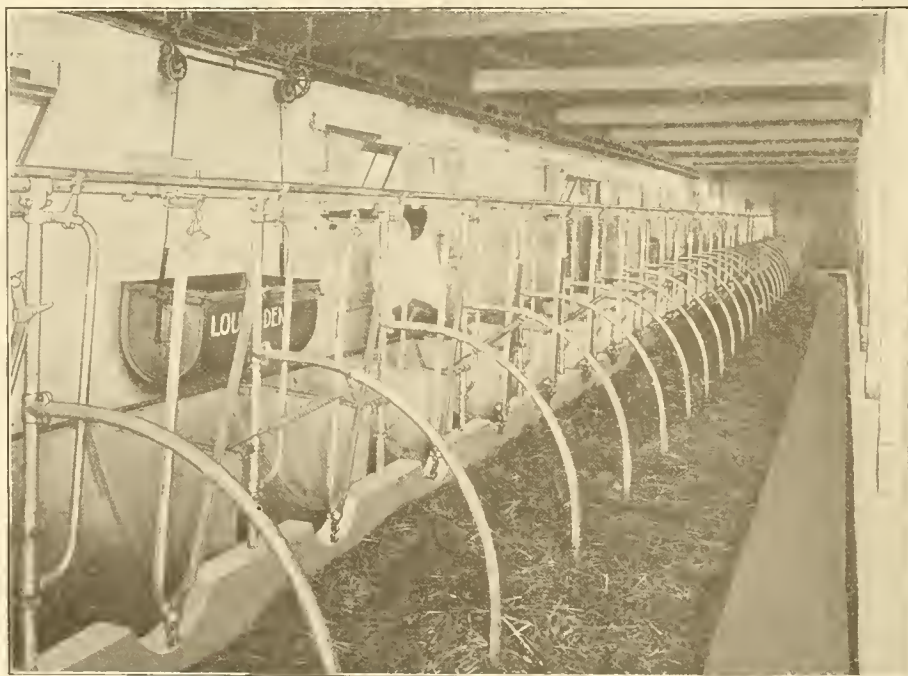
There are 190 enrolled in Bible study this year, meeting every Tuesday evening, in 17 classes. Twelve of these are taught by leaders from the University of Kansas Y. M. C. A. In the program of work for last year we note the following: Sunday evening meetings, 32 held, student leaders and outside speakers, "life work" meetings the past year; social; stags and parties, also annual banquet; service: sending gospel team to neighboring Indians as training for leadership; membership 196. G. Elmer E. Lindquist is general secretary and A. M. Venne is associate secretary.

In 1897 the Young Women's Christian association was organized with Josephine Armstrong as the first president. This organization is a charter member of the National Board Y. W. C. A., being admitted in 1906. There are at present 155 enrolled in the Haskell Y. W. C. A. and 28 in the Junior Association. Thirteen classes in Bible study meet every Tuesday evening with an enrollment of 175. Twelve leaders from the University Y. W. C. A. teach these classes. There is a fine spirit of co-operation between the University and the Haskell Christian Associations.

The foregoing is sufficient proof that Haskell Institute merits the place it has been rightly given by local interests

as a factor of great value in the promotion of the welfare of the community. One other fact is of considerable importance at this time, namely the remarkable success of the football team of this school under the able coach, Dr. R. A. Kennedy. The Haskell Indians, as the team is popularly known, have spread the fame of Lawrence as a football center. The entire staff of the school takes pride in it.

The dairy has just been placed



THE NEW WAY—LOUDEN EQUIPMENT

Interior of Dairy Barn at Haskell Institute Fitted With Louden (Fairfield, Iowa) Equipment. Installed By Harbison Mfg. Co., Kansas City.

on the highest standard of sanitation. The Louden Equipment, recently installed by the Harbison Mfg. Co., of Kansas City, includes eighty-one steel stanchions, eight steel box stalls and steel calf pen.



Interior & Exterior Views of HASKELL INSTITUTE LAWRENCE, KANSAS

Where Indian Boys and Girls Receive Training for Life's Work

1.—Carpenter Shop. 2.—Large Boys' Home. 3.—Scene on Campus; bandstand in distance. 4.—Girls' Home. Superintendent's Residence in distance. 5.—Class in Domestic Science. 6.—Pupils' Dining Room. 7.—Chapel Stage. 8.—Small Boys' Home. 9.—Curtis Hall, Domestic Industries, Girls' Battalion in front. Named for Senator Curtis who secured appropriation. 10.—Class in Plumbing. 11.—Class in Blacksmithing.

Haskell Institute is Fortunate in Her Staff

BY EMIL HELD

SUPERINTENDENT John R. Wise took charge of Haskell Institute on April 1, 1911. He is a native of Illinois, was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1888, and entered the government service in Washington in 1891 in the record and pension office. For over twelve years he was employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. Wise was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 1898 as manager of the United States Indian Congress, held in connection with the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha. He was Assistant Superintendent of Carlisle for four years. On May 1, 1908, he was appointed Superintendent at Chilocco. During his three years at Chilocco Mr. Wise erected their large auditorium and school building, one of the best structures in the service.

His promotion to Haskell Institute, Lawrence, gave this city a strong man as head of this institution.

Clarence E. Birch, Principal Haskell Institute and in direct charge of the educational work of the school, is a native of Iowa, but a Kansan by adoption. He is a graduate of Highland Park College, Kansas City Business College and Chicago School of Law. Mr. Birch has taught in district schools and county high school of Atchison County six years; Kansas City Business College two years; Chilocco Agricultural School, Oklahoma, (Principal) two years; at Haskell Institute about ten years. He is author of "Lessons in Rapid Calculation," a work used extensively in high schools and business colleges, is a contributor to several educational magazines and has published a number of bulletins on methods of teaching.

Joseph L. Smoot, Superintendent of Industries, is a native of Missouri. After completing his high school education, Mr. Smoot studied architecture and entered the service at Haskell Institute in a minor position, in October 1906. Passing the Civil Service examination, he was promoted to the position of manual training teacher in April, 1907. He was advanced to his present position in January, 1908. Mr. Smoot has charge of all manual training, vocational and trade work, including baking, painting, printing, blacksmithing, wagonmaking, plumbing, steamfitting, wiring, carpentry, shoe and harness making, masonry, farming, gardening, dairying and horticulture. He also has charge of the buildings and grounds.

John W. Alder, Chief Clerk, has been in the Government service thirty years. For a number of years he was clerk at Pine Ridge, South Dakota, and was transferred to Haskell Institute twenty three years ago. He is an old soldier, schooled in discipline, and therefore an efficient and respected employee at Haskell.

J. O. Milligan, Disciplinarian at Haskell Institute, has been in the service about twelve years. His home is in Southern Illinois. Mr. Milligan has acquired a reputation as Drillmaster and Tactician, while he is one of the best disciplinarians in the service.

Miss O. E. Stillwell, Head Matron, is in charge of the domestic industries. For the position she now holds, Miss Stillwell is well qualified. She has been in missionary work and before coming to Haskell about two years ago had done other Indian School work.

Mrs. Frances C. Wenrich, Senior Teacher, was in charge of the normal department, before it was changed to a commercial course. Mrs. Wenrich possesses considerable ability in staging and arranging school entertainments, having produced Hiawatha before large audiences on several occasions.

Ed. S. Meairs, Engineer, is a native of Lawrence and was educated in its public schools. He entered the service at Haskell Institute as Assistant Engineer in October, 1899, and was promoted to his present position in April, 1900. Mr. Meairs has charge of heating, lighting, and also of the water plant, and is instructor in plumbing, steam fitting, and electric light wiring.

Donald MacArthur, born at Kamoka, Ontario, moved to Michigan soon after his birth, gaining as a boy practical knowledge on his father's farm. He attended the Michigan State Agricultural College, specializing in Dairying. Mr. MacArthur is a lover of fine, well-bred farm stock. He has been at Haskell since 1899, and is in charge of the department of dairying.

Miss Lulu L. Case, Domestic Science Instructor, is a native of Kansas and makes her home now in Kansas City, Kansas. She spent three and one half years in the high school in the latter city and is a graduate of the Kansas State Agriculture College, receiving the degree of B. S. in December, 1911. Miss Case filled a temporary position as Domestic Science teacher at the Haskell Institute from January until June, 1912, was appointed under the Civil Service rules as teacher in the same department at the Cushman Trades School, Tacoma, Washington, in 1912. After spending a year on the Sound, Miss Case asked for a transfer to Haskell and has been with the Institute since September, 1913.

A. M. Venne, Athletic Director, is a Chippewa Indian, graduate of Carlisle, and was Disciplinarian at Chilocco for several years. He is also assistant secretary of the Haskell Y. M. C. A.

Geo. Shawnee, Property Clerk, is a graduate of the Normal Department of Haskell and has been employed in the Indian service since graduation. Since entering the service he has been with the local school, except one year spent at the Fort Louis, Colorado, school. Mr. Shawnee is treasurer of the Haskell Y. M. C. A. and of the Athletic Association there.

Albert Honeck was born in Missouri, and first worked in his father's shop at Hermann, Missouri, thirteen and one half years. He was appointed blacksmith and horseshoer by the War Department and assigned to the Quartermaster's Department on March 2, 1908. Mr. Honeck was transferred to the Department of the Interior on May 10, 1912, and assigned to Haskell promptly after.

Albert H. Krause, born in Milwaukee in 1866, came to Lawrence in 1886, engaging in the painting and decorating business. In 1888 he joined Company H, K. N. G., and served as Captain with the 20th Kansas U. S. Volunteers during the Spanish American War. On his return he re-entered the decorating business. In 1901 he was commissioned Captain in the Kansas National Guard. Mr. Krause was appointed instructor in painting at Haskell Institute in April, 1910.

Matthew Flynn, Band Master, has been with Haskell Institute three years, and formerly served in the same capacity at the Fort Shaw, Montana, school. Mr. Flynn also saw eighteen years service in the regular army as a musician.

J. E. Olson, Baker, is a native of Lawrence and has been in charge of the Haskell Institute bakery for a number of years.

R. C. Hoyt, Farmer at Haskell Institute, has been in charge of that work since September 1, 1892. Mr. Hoyt first entered the service at Pine Ridge, S. D., in 1879.

W. T. Dias is a member of the Haskell Institute teaching forces.



Eben Baldwin's Hazelwood Farm, Lake View, 4 miles Northwest of Lawrence. 920 acres. Corn, wheat, alfalfa.



EBEN BALDWIN

Eben Baldwin, Manly and Strong, is a Helpful Type of Industrious Citizenship

E BEN Baldwin, born at Woodville, Ohio, on March 15, 1842, remained on his father's farm after the latter's death. At that time Eben was seven years old. He spent his boyhood there, attended the country school, and at the age of sixteen entered college at Berea, Ohio. After one year he returned to his home and actively engaged in farming. He was married to Etta Nichols, of Milan, Ohio, in 1863.

Mr. Baldwin came to Kansas in 1867, and two years later purchased the farm where he now lives. He was township trustee of Wakarusa Township for five years in the early eighties, was State House Commissioner under Governor Humphrey, and helped build the dome of the Kansas State House. He contracted for the Santa Fe Railway tax road work for twenty-one years, and was similarly employed by the Rock Island Railway for ten years, until the state legislature changed the law in regard to the tax work for both railroads. He was for several years president of the Lake View Fishing and Hunting Association, and is now a director. He is the president of the Lawrence Brick Plant, and one of the directors of the Merchants' National Bank. Mrs. A. C. Mitchell and Mrs. J. H. Mitchell, two children from his first marriage, reside in this city. His wife died in 1891. In 1893 he married Miss Grace Herning, of Lawrence, by whom he has one daughter, Mary.

LAWRENCE IS THE HOME OF ONE OF THE LEADING BREEDERS OF SHETLAND PONIES

B ISMARCK Grove, the home of J. S. Tough, is a historic point. Here may be found what was at one time the fastest halfmile trotting track west of the Alleghany Mountains. The spot was the pride of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which spent much money on the grove. A herd of buffaloes, kept here for many years, is now in the public park at Denver, Colo.

During the Boer war Bismarck Grove was the depot for congregating ponies, preparatory to their shipment to South Africa. 15,000 head were shipped in all at that time. W. S. Tough & Sons were the owners of the place then. John S. Tough, the present owner, is still maintaining a record for ponies. The plant, in addition to being a home for Shetland Ponies now, is also used as a feeding ground for large numbers of mules and for the grazing of sheep that feed in transit from Wyoming points to the Kansas City market. Out of only three stations used for that purpose, Bismarck Grove is the main feeding point. At times as high as

10,000 sheep are handled in one day, and then shipped to Kansas City in smaller lots.

The herd of ponies was originally imported from Shetland Island, and is headed by the celebrated stallion, Buck Stop. Ex-President Diaz, of Mexico, had three ponies from this herd in his private stables, just before he departed from Mexico. Mr. Tough gives special attention to color, conformation and disposition in his herd

of 75 to 100 ponies. The increase from this herd finds a market all over the world.

The days of old are a thing of the past, but the history of Bismarck Grove is not a dying one. Where once the proud buffalo grazed, today the money-making mule is being handled for an ever-ready market. But constantly the fact predominates that Bismarck Grove now is the happy hunting ground of ponies awaiting a home with some kind miss or lad who has become familiar with the fame of the Bismarck Grove Shetland Pony Farm, where thorough-breds are raised.



Bred at the Bismarck Grove Pony Stock Farm



1.—Office and Retail Dept., August J. Pierson, Cigars. 902 Mass. St. 2.—Section of Aug. J. Pierson's Factory, wholesale stock room and shipping dept., in rear. 3.—Interior, William Wiedemann's Confectionery Store, the Pride of K. U. 4.—Exterior, Wm. Wiedemann's Candy Store. 5.—Interior, Byron Jones' Sanitary Market, 830 Massachusetts Street. 6.—Exterior, L. M. Flory's Feed, Produce and Seed Store, 1016 Mass. St. 7.—Frank Koch, Tailor, and his beautiful office and display room, 727 Mass. St., workroom in rear. 8.—A. J. Dicker's Grocery and Warerooms, 346 Locust Street, North Lawrence. Established 1868.



Home Life is Idealized in Beautiful Lawrence

- 1.—Residence of Dr. S. T. Gillispie, 730 Indiana Street. 2.—Residence of Mrs. A. C. Mitchell, 821 Mississippi Street.
 3.—Residence of A. L. Selig, 1321 New Hampshire Street. 4.—Residence of H. E. Don Carlos, 1605 Tennessee Street.
 5.—Residence of Mrs. A. J. Griffin, 645 Connecticut Street. 6.—Residence of Abe Wolfson, 821 Ohio Street.

Forces that Make the Daily Journal-World an Important Factor in the Business Field



J. L. BRADY
Editor

IMPORTANT as the subject is for the good of the whole community, the daily newspaper receives perhaps the least attention from the really observant mind. If a thing suits, well and good; if it does not, it is so easy to blame the publishers. In convincing the public that the daily newspaper and the forces behind it count for a great deal, a publisher is doing something. Just what the Lawrence Daily Journal-World is to Douglas County is best judged from its large subscription list. Just what it means as an industry in the city of Lawrence is best judged from the force required to carry on the work—newspaper publishing and printing. That this whole edition was set in type, printed and bound in this plant without inconvenience to any department, speaks well for the city. A good newspaper and printing plant reflects credit upon the community.

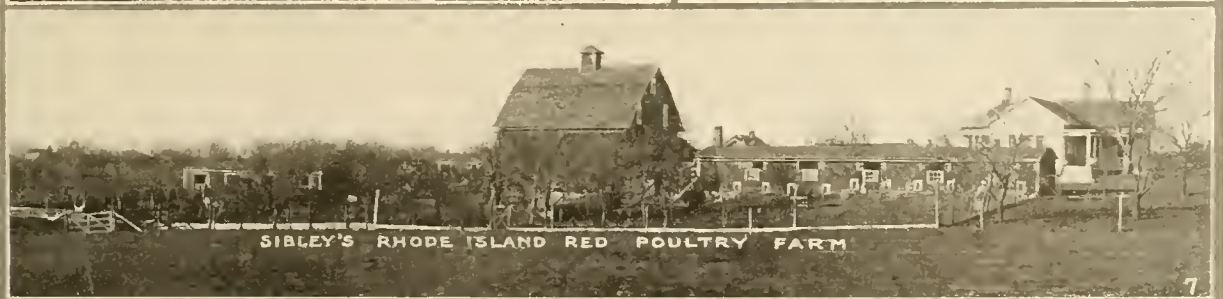


W. C. SIMONS
President and Business Manager



THE REGULAR FORCE OF THE JOURNAL-WORLD

1.—J. L. Frazier, Superintendent Printing Department. 2.—C. B. Harman, Circulation Manager. 3.—A. M. Werkenthin, Linotype Operator. 4.—Manford P. Gore, Linotype Operator. 5.—Harold B. Iliff, Linotype Operator. 6.—Wayne Wingart, Reporter. 7.—Clint W. Kanaga, Advertising Manager. 8.—W. C. Simons, President and Business Manager. 9.—J. L. Brady, Editor. 10.—Henry Loesch, City Editor. 11.—Miss Oma Perry, Circulation. 12.—Miss Minnie Ramsey, Bookkeeper and Cashier. 13.—Miss Eva Lawrence, Stenographer. 14.—Miss Ruth Wooten, Reporter. 15.—R. H. Muzzy, Foreman Pressroom. 16.—Prescott Underwood, Mailing Department. 17.—Castle McCall, Mailing Department. 18.—Don Keifer, Mailing Department. 19.—D. I. Manrose, Composing Room. 20.—Ralph Ellis, Duplex Perfecting Pressman. 21.—Carl Muzzy, Pressman. 22.—Earl Lury, Pressman. 23.—Neil Kline, Reporter. 24.—Miss Lillian Oakley, Bindery. 25.—Miss Pearl Muzzy, Bindery. 26.—Miss Ura Lorene Taylor, Bindery Forewoman. 27.—Miss Jeozie Bolen, Bindery. 28.—Miss Jessie Bolen, Bindery. 29.—W. J. Leatherman, Composing Room. 30.—W. G. Coffelt, Composing Room. 31.—E. L. Ozias, Composing Room. 32.—Frank F. Bradshaw, Foreman Bindery. 33.—Horace P. Tripp, Composing Room.



SIBLEY'S RHODE ISLAND RED POULTRY FARM

1.—Walnut Grove Farm, Gus H. Brune, Chairman Board of County Commissioners, owner. 6 miles n. w., at Lake View. Wheat, corn, potatoes, alfalfa, hogs, sheep, cattle. 2.—“Woodcrest” Farm, Home of W. E. Koehring, 3-4 mile East. Fruits, potatoes, alfalfa. 3.—“Pleasant View” Farm, Charles S. Black, Owner. 3½ miles N. W. of Baldwin City. Cattle, hogs, wheat, corn. 4.—Maple Lane Dairy, Geo. F. Derby, Owner. 2 miles South West. 80 acres. Holstein Cattle, corn, alfalfa, dairy products. 5.—“Cedarwood” Farm, John C. Wise, Owner, 160 acres. Grant Township. East of Bismarck School. Wheat, corn, potatoes, mules, horses, hogs. 6.—Home of Al E. Smith. Panoramic View of farm on another page. 7.—Sibley’s Rhode Island Red Poultry Farm. Just outside city limits, west end Warren St. Noted for hatching and raising stock for breeding purposes. Breeder of classy specimens.



MRS. VIVIAN PATEE

ed the printing business in the Lawrence Tribune office, eventually accepting a position from the Topeka Daily Commonwealth, and soon winning recognition as an expert printer and newspaper writer. She married Clair M. Patee, Superintendent of the Kansas Newspaper Union, an auxiliary supplying over 200 Kansas newspapers with news and miscellany.

Lawrence--Original Home of Moving Pictures in the West

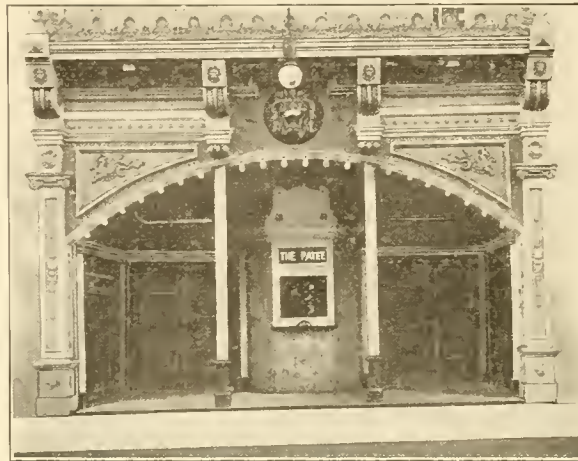
MRS. Vivian Patee came to Lawrence, when a child, with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allen, and received her education in the White School House, Grant Township. She then learned

Finally they accepted a joint engagement as press representatives of leading operatic and theatrical organizations, touring for several years the United States and Canada. Believing firmly in the pos-



CLAIR M. PATEE

sibilities of moving pictures, as an exclusive attraction at a small admission price, they established the first theater of that kind in this country in Jersey City, N. J. Mrs. Patee was called home on account of illness of her father and while here constructed and has since then operated successfully the first moving picture theater in the West.



"THE PATEE"—828 MASSACHUSETTS STREET



E. L. CHARLTON

L. Charlton became the active member of the firm and was sole owner of the agency for about twelve years.

The business grew to such an extent that it became necessary for Mr. Charlton to take in a partner, with experience in underwriting in all its varied branches. H. T. Melton, formerly special agent of one of the largest insurance companies in the world and otherwise qualified, was chosen. Today the firm of Charlton & Melton is the third largest agency in the state of Kansas, representing twenty of the

Charlton & Melton Make a Winning Team in Their Line

ESTABLISHED forty years ago by John Charlton, the Charlton & Melton agency can practically claim the title of being the oldest insurance agency in the county. At his father's death fourteen years ago, E

leading fire and cyclone insurance companies in the world.

On account of this record of permanency and reliability, the various companies have learned to rely on this firm for the adjustment of a majority of their losses. A large liability, bond and accident insurance business adds to Charlton & Melton's



H. T. MELTON

prestige, won by unbiased attention to their clients' needs.

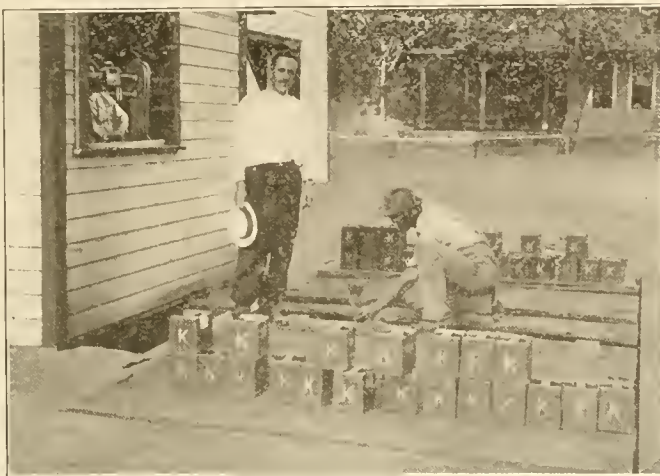
As the photograph was being taken of their spacious ground floor office rooms, W. L. Taylor, President of the Missouri Fidelity & Casualty Co., whose company does a large part of the liability and bond business in this western country, was present. Mr. Charlton gave evidence on this occasion of his ability to sell insurance, while assuring Mr. Taylor of his appreciation of the company's prompt settlement of losses.



Offices of Charlton & Melton, Bowersock Theatre Building

THE COMMONWEALTH ENVIABLE—KANSAS; HER STORY FOR 1913. *By* F. D. COBURN

HAD it dawned upon your intelligence that Kansas is the pick of a thousand million acres—the agricultural wonderland of all that mighty reach between the Missouri River and the Gulf of California? One of her counties has raised in a single year nearly eight million bushels of corn; in four years corn worth eleven per cent more than all the money paid for Alaska, and in nine years corn which in value surpassed the cost of the entire Louisiana Purchase. Another county in a single season raised nearly 7,000,000 bushels of wheat, or more than was grown in all Texas, or any one of twenty-three other States and Territories, and exceeding by over 1,000,000 bushels the aggregated wheat of Alabama, Mississippi, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, Wyoming, and all New England. More than thirty-five million five hundred thousand bushels of the Kansas wheat, so famous in all lands where delicious bread and pastry command a premium, was produced



KANSAS UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT WORK
E. F. Stimpson, Deputy State Sealer of Weights and Measures, testing coal scale. This scale was found incorrect, as is one out of every three inspected by this department.

by two counties in five years. Unparalleled productivity.

Kansas' winter wheat crop this year, which for quality the millers say is the best they have ever ground, was, according to Uncle Sam's statistics, eighty-six and a half million bushels. This is fifty per cent more than was grown by any other State, and worth in nearby markets about \$72,000,000. The Panama canal has been a stupendous undertaking for a nation, yet here is a single Kansas wheat crop which, by the time it reaches the ultimate consumer will have been sold for considerable more than half the cost of the canal. From Kansas' more than a million acres of alfalfa was harvested an extra heavy first cutting, a fair second, and in many instances a third or fourth, of hay worth \$14 to \$16 or more per ton. The alfalfa seed crop, the greatest in Kansas history, at \$5 to \$8 per bushel, means to many a fortune in itself. The year's surplus products of the cows and hens sold for nearly thirty-one million dollars.

THE AMERICAN CEMENT PLASTER CO. HAS ITS LARGE GENERAL OFFICES IN LAWRENCE

A. Henley disposed of a barb wire factory in 1898, and the city of Lawrence felt keenly the loss. But it soon became evident that Mr. Henley and his associates were to remain an important factor in the industrial life of the city. In 1889 the American Cement Plaster Company began to do business with the following officers: A. Henley, President; J. R. Mulvane, Vice President; J. A. Henley, Secretary and B. A. Williams Assistant Secretary and General Sales Agent.

Beginning with a small plant, located in Mulvane, Kansas, the company's business rapidly expanded, until now plants are being operated in Longford, Kansas; Watonga,

Oklahoma; Acme, Texas; Blue Rapids, Kansas, with two mills; Grand Rapids, Michigan and Fort Dodge, Iowa. The Grand Rapids plant is considered one of the largest and finest in the country. The output from all the branches includes hair and wood fibered wall plaster; moulding and dental plaster; finish plaster, of which the output reaches 250,000 tons; American Improved Gypsum Blocks and American Improved Wall Board. Of the latter two products the company's shipments average three carloads per day from the Fort Dodge, Watonga and Grand Rapids works. From less than a carload a day the entire output of the firm has grown to about fifty carloads daily.



HOME OFFICES, AMERICAN CEMENT PLASTER COMPANY



RESIDENCE OF A. HENLEY, PRESIDENT



HOME LIFE ADDS REAL BEAUTY TO LAWRENCE HOMES

1.—Residence of Thos. (Tom) Harley, 1031 Mississippi Street. 2.—Residence of W. F. March, 941 Kentucky Street. 3.—Residence of Gen. J. N. Roberts, 1307 Massachusetts Street. 4.—Residence of Mrs. Martha McCollum. Southwest of city limits. 6.—Official Residence of Supt. John R. Wise, Haskell Institute. 5.—Residence of J. L. Brady, 2145 Vermont Street. 7.—Residence of W. C. Simons, 919 Indiana Street.

Lawrence as a Business Center is Rapidly Adding to Her Laurels of Fame with a Citizenship that Believes in the Future Commercial and Industrial Prosperity of the City

Population of
Lawrence
13,290

"LET OTHER COUNTRIES GLORY IN THEIR PAST,
BUT KANSAS GLORIES IN HER DAYS TO BE,
IN HER HORIZONS, LIMITLESS AND VAST,
HER PLAINS THAT STORM THE SENSES LIKE THE SEA;
SHE HAS NO RUINS GRAY THAT MEN REVERE—
HER TIME IS NOW, HER HERITAGE IS HERE."

Population of
Douglas County
25,615

PIONEERS of long ago may have seen the possibilities of Lawrence, situated as the city is on the banks of the Kaw, facing as she does beautiful Mount Oread and prosperous as her tributary country is. From a point of natural location the city of Lawrence is not surpassed by others of larger size that are now considered adjacent to other important commercial centers. From a point of facilities for industrial development, it need only be said that when the majestic Niagara was first harnessed for power, New Yorkers outside of Niagara Falls and Buffalo never even thought that some day they would be buying power transmitted from this wonderful source of supply at less cost than it is provided at home.

It is true that some of the Lawrence citizens realized on their opportunities through the development of industries that were not deemed able to prosper away from the common manufacturing centers. It is true that others among her citizens possessed energy, enterprise and liberality enough to develop industrial plants elsewhere, still sharing their prosperity with their home town. It is also true that wide-awake citizens have seen and met the need of modern buildings in the heart of the city, just as from the very pioneer days settlers have aimed at the latest improvements in their own homes.

The City of Lawrence is essentially a product of the State of Kansas. She in turn typifies in her citizenship a product unsurpassed in vitality, manhood, honor and sincerity of purpose. Saddled as other communities are with the spirit of laggardness, burdened as they are with a species of mankind frequently



GEORGE INNES
Merchant Prince and Honored Citizen

known as moss-backs, this city has prospered without these short-comings, probably because from the very beginning it actually became necessary for her citizens to fight their way through. There were those who toiled to wrest from nature's bowels unlimited resources. There were those who fought to keep the enemy from near and dear ones and in protect hard-won possessions. There were others who surmounted the vicissitudes of flood and other disaster. But always they remained a people, united in a common cause—that of upbuilding the City of Lawrence, while individually promoting their own material welfare. If, "in union there is strength," this city is safe.

The City of Lawrence has produced in abundance men of brains; men of far-seeing discernment; men of far-reaching energy, and men of power in all walks of life. Her University has sent out men, native born, to all parts of the world to reflect credit upon the home city. Her business enterprises have prospered until now some of her commercial leaders stand foremost, not only in the Sunflower state, but throughout the country. Her industrial interests have grown until products trade-marked with the name of or sold from the city of Lawrence have become recognized as factors to be reckoned with competitively. Such a city, distinctive in character, individual in her combined resources, as may be gleaned pages in this edition is Lawrence which has produced statesmen, scholars, captains of industry and commercial leaders.

Probably no one thing has done more to put and keep Lawrence on the map than "Zephyr" flour. More than 5,000 sacks go into homes in five states every



LEE COHN
Owner of First Vaudeville Theatre in Lawrence



AL E. SMITH
Whose Stock Farm Enjoys a National Reputation

day The Zephyr mills have a capacity of 1500 bbls. in 24 hours, and the Bowersock Mills & Power Co. supply the electric current for public and private lighting, for factory power and for the Lawrence Street Railway.

The Ice Company has a capacity of 60 tons of pure ice per 24 hours, and the Lawrence Paper Mfg. Co. turns out 15 tons of paper and one carload of the "Jayhawk" corrugated paper box specialties per day. What are known as the Bowersock industries give steady employment year after year to upwards of 300 employees. J. D. Bowersock is the head of this great industrial force behind the "Bowersock Payroll Checks," which for more than a third of a century have been as regular as sunrise and as prompt as a government obligation.

Forty-three years ago, on October 23, 1870, a store was started in this city under the firm name of Innes & Co., by Geo. Innes, with his wife as a partner. This modest beginning in the old Raymond Block developed until a little later a brother joined Mr. Innes under the firm name of Geo. Innes & Co. The business continued to grow under the leadership of the head of the firm, until the property in the block north of the present location was acquired and the firm name changed to Innes, Nace and Hackman, taking in these associates because they had proved valuable assistants during Mr. Innes's term as postmaster.

When H. B. Bullene, a son-in-law, sold his shoe business and contemplated removal from the city, Mr. Innes thought it best to take him into partnership and Herb Bullene bought John Nace's interest fourteen years ago, the firm name becoming Innes, Bullene & Hackman. While plans for the remodeling of the old building were being prepared the site of the present Innes store was found to be on the market and was quickly purchased, the old property being sold four years ago. In



W. H. Pendleton

W. H. Pendleton, Jr.

August 1911, the new building was occupied and stands today as one of the most complete establishments of the kind in the state, with best lighting and ventilating facilities, and employing constantly about fifty people. That prosperity has followed this move is shown by a gratifying increase during 1913 over last year's business.

Mr. Innes is interested in all things for the good of the city and was one of many who promoted the construction of the F. A. A., Y. M. C. A. and other

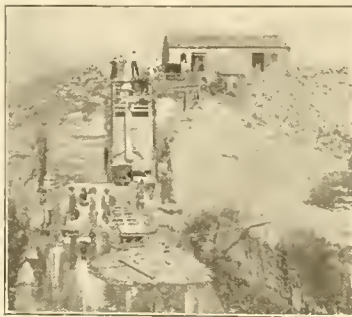
buildings. He is a broadminded, liberal employer.

T. J. Sweeney came here from Macon, Ga., in 1860, started to work for the railroads and express companies in 1870 and was with them until July 1, 1906, at which time he became Vice President of the Peoples State Bank. Mr. Sweeney has always been connected with public movements,

was one of the organizers of the F. A. A., and has always been one of its most valued advisers. He was elected General Treasurer of this great national fraternal insurance organization in 1907 and has held the office ever since. He stands high in fraternal and financial circles and it is said that he could have been bank commissioner, if he would have accepted the office.

A democrat in politics T. J. Sweeney loses sight of the party, when the honor or hospitality of Lawrence is at stake and can be counted upon to help in everything for the good of the town. He has been Treasurer of the Douglas County Fair

Association for years, and if he would start in to attend the meetings of all the orders he belongs to, he would have to kiss his family goodbye forever. He has the unusual and happy faculty of doing the right thing at the right time, is a lover of children and many of his best business friends first knew him, when they were boys or girls. Tom Sweeney is the popular name of this man of unlimited energy.



Construction Work on Dam at Russell, Kansas. A big job handled by Henry Bowman, a Lawrence Contractor



PANORAMIC VIEW OF AL E. SMITH'S STOCK FARM

Equipped with complete electric light and water system for all buildings. Noted for jacks and horses. 2 miles west of Lawrence.



EX-GOV. W. R. STUBBS
A Man of Ideals for Home and Country

Former Governor W. R. Stubbs, a constructive statesman, is a product of Douglas County. He has given evidence of his faith by making his permanent home on beautiful "Wind Mill Hill." W. R. Stubbs began his career on a farm near Hesper and then went to railroading. Going through the school of experience, he laid stress on the use of common sense, rather than mere education, and now holds the Master's Degree from the university of hard knocks. Governor Stubbs went from railroad construction work to reconstructing politics, tearing down only to rebuild more solidly. Believing in knowledge gained at first hand, he has made his studies at home and abroad not by proxy, but personally.

The Stubbs home is one of the finest in the state. Here the family life is ideal, sheltered from the world and meeting the ideals of the owner. After ten years, in the public service, Governor Stubbs has returned to a business life.



BENJAMIN F. SMITH
A Firm Believer in and Advocate of Shade Trees

A visit to the various industrial establishments of Lawrence leaves one impressed with their magnitude. Thus I found with a floor space of fifty-six thousand feet, with three story packing houses, equipped with the latest machinery, the Kaw Valley Cannery Co. covers a total area of fourteen acres. It is advantageously situated, with good drainage and sanitation which is a valuable factor in the preparation of their products for the market. These products include spinach, peas, beets, beans, corn, tomatoes, sweet potatoes, pumpkins and fruits. Their output reaches 1,500,000 cans and during the busy season one hundred and twenty-five employees are necessary to take care of the business. Contracts are made annually with farmers for raising certain vegetables for the cannery, insuring to the producers of Douglas and adjoining counties a market in advance. W. H. Pendleton is President, M. M. Pendleton Vice President and W. H. Pendleton, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

The Fair is a part of a business organization of thirty years standing in Kansas. J. H. Cohn, owner, is a native of Kentucky, but left his home thirty-three years ago and came to Kansas nine years later. In 1890 he opened the Fair store in Lawrence and has always been identified with the best interests of the city. He is Vice-President of the Merchants Association and a prominent member of fraternal organizations. Mr. Cohn built up a remunerative business which now occupies more than three times the floor space first used. A wholesale millinery department has added to the prestige of the city of Lawrence as a jobbing center. About twenty people are constantly employed by him.

The Theo. Poehler Mercantile Company today stands among the foremost wholesale interests of the state, with buildings in Lawrence and Emporia constructed along the most modern ideas adapted to wholesale grocery use. There are no buildings in the state of Kansas or possibly on the Missouri River that are more modern or better equipped. With about one hundred people in their employ, and with twenty-two salesmen covering practically the entire state, the firm reflects the magnitude of the business that centers

in Lawrence. The present officials have nearly all been connected with the company since its organization and are F. H. Smithmeyer, President; O. B. Gufler, Vice President; Geo. Kirchhoff, Secretary and Treasurer; C. P. Smithmeyer, Auditor and A. H. Gufler, Manager of the Emporia Branch.

Chas. P. Starkweather, live wire and all around hustler, leaves no room for criticism, unless it be that he is too generous with his time in matters of public interest. He was President of the Commercial Club and was one of the best officials the organization ever had. He is President of the Lawrence Merchants Association and has made a success of his work in connection with that office. Last season when the Fair Association of Douglas County wanted someone to

push matters to a successful issue, Starkweather was forced into the breach and did it. He breathes the spirit of the Newer Lawrence and his enthusiasm infuses others with zeal for the common good. Yet he has found time to build up in this city one of the best and most modern shoe stores the community has ever known.



Eighty of these tank cars constantly advertise The City of Lawrence over the entire country.

The members of the Fraternal Aid Association, through their delegates to the General Council, held in Lawrence recently, have stamped their approval upon the work of the general officers in a marked manner. At this meeting an enactment changed the terms of office to four years and the General Council meetings from the bi-ennial to a quadrennial session. The official monthly publication is "The Fraternal Aid," a helpful medium for the dissemination of valuable information. The General Council at its last session also voted that the Association should be authorized to write not only life insurance, but health and accident insurance, and term insurance of all kinds, permitted in its charter and the laws of the state in which the organization does business. Thus one of the foremost fraternal organizations in the United States extends from year to year its scope of work, giving to Lawrence, where the general offices are located, national advertising of great value.

Chas. E. Sutton, better known to his friends as "Charlie Sutton," is one of the most successful business men of

Lawrence. Recently he was heard to say: "I am proud of my home, my babies and my fancy stock, and I have been successful along all of these lines." And he has reason to be. Mr. Sutton is the living spirit of enthusiasm and is a walking advertisement of the city's enterprise. He travels extensively in connection with his varied interests and at all times and everywhere furnishes evidence that Lawrence has men who do things.

The Mutual Oil Company, with business offices in Kansas City, is nevertheless a Lawrence organization, where it was formed in 1909. The general office is located here, while offices and distributing stations are maintained in Kansas City, Missouri; Fremont, Nebraska; Superior, Nebraska; Great Falls, Montana, and Missoula, Montana. One hundred and fifty smaller stations are maintained throughout the country. Last year the company's Kansas City plant was enlarged with a three story and basement concrete building. The company manufactures high grade automobile oils, greases and gasoline. With the Mutual Oil Company are affiliated three refineries, located at Coffeyville, Kansas; Kansas City, Kansas, and Cowley, Wyoming. About twenty traveling men represent the institution on the road, and in all about three hundred employees are needed to take care of the business. The officers are J. R. Greenlees, President; J. B. Russell, Vice President, and O. H. Williams, Secretary and General Manager. The directors are: Hon. S. D. Bishop, James Fitzpatrick, Hugh Blair, Junius Underwood, all of Lawrence and D. W. Moffitt, of Coffeyville, Kansas.

A Whitcomb came to Lawrence in the spring of 1855 and in the fall of that year went to work in the Herald of Freedom office. In 1860 he started the first job printing office in Lawrence, selling it in 1868 to Sam Dodsworth of Leavenworth. He then started the greenhouse that marked the beginning of the present firm of A. Whitcomb & Son, Florists.

Col. Wilder S. Metcalf is a citizen who has at all times brought credit to the community and who has done far-reaching advertising in behalf of the city and state. His connection with the 20th Kansas Regiment during the Spanish American War alone would entitle him to recognition as a foremost citizen.

A. D. Weaver came to Kansas in 1883, after severing his connection with Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co., now the Emery, Bird, Thayer Dry Goods Co., of Kansas City, Mo. L. Bullene, then owner of a dry goods store here, secured his services and after the first year gave him an interest in the business, under the firm name of L. Bullene & Co. When in 1885 the firm, established since 1857, decided to retire from business, Mr. Weaver thought the matter over, and on March 16, 1886, purchased the stock. Since that time the store has been conducted by A. D. Weaver who gives employment to about thirty people the year round.

Lee Cohn, known to Lawrence people as the owner of the Airdome for two seasons past, is about to open a new vaudeville theater, the first one in this city, with a seating capacity of seven hundred and fifty. Mr. Cohn built the Orpheum Theater at Leavenworth and at Excelsior Springs, and has been connected with some of the largest road shows. In the Western part of the country he has been running moving picture shows, airdomes and vaudeville theaters for over a decade.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, Al E. Smith started in 1835 in the stock business, devoting his energies to horses and jacks. Four years ago he purchased the 320 acre farm, two miles west of the city, having won success from the start in selling only the best stock. This place is supplied with electricity and water from modern plants on his own premises, and every needed improvement is made by Mr. Smith as fast as required. The stranger finds this prosperous stock-

man a splendid host, a good business man and a worthy citizen of Douglas County. A new barn recently erected at a cost of over \$5,000.00 brings the property value of his extensive stock farm up to over \$20,000.00. Add to this the fact that in the selling season Mr. Smith handles from thirty to forty thousand dollars worth of horses and jacks, shipping them to all parts of the country, and you have one of the reasons for counting Lawrence as an important stock center. Mr. Smith travels extensively in the east and south and with him travels the fact to outsiders that the Douglas county seat is rich in resources and successful men.

The nursery business has placed Lawrence in a class with cities of the size of Rochester, New York, and men like T. E. Griesa have done their share to accomplish this. The extent of its scope is best marked as "national."

While visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allen about eight years ago, Mrs. Patee decided to construct a moving picture theater here similar to the first in this country, established by herself and husband in Jersey City, New Jersey, thus enabling her to be near and care for her parents in their declining years. It was a new amusement feature and many tried to dissuade her, but from the start it has been a success.

Banking has been brought to the highest standard of achievement in Lawrence. C. H. Tucker, Cashier of the Watkins National Bank, must be accredited with a large share in bringing this about. Mr. Tucker is what might be termed an energetic banker and all concede that business interests have profited by his good judgment and sound methods. He is on the job, but always ready to take an active interest in public affairs. He is treasurer of the Merchants Association and a believer in progressive business methods.

Benjamin F. Smith, owner of Smithland Homes, purchased in 1880 three acres in the suburbs. About the first improvements he made was the planting of walnut and maple trees that now make his home an abiding place, admired by all who pass through the southeast part of the city. At that time there were no shade trees of any size in this part of Lawrence. Now nearly all the neighboring properties are lined with trees, planted by Mr. Smith. It is safe to say that he has planted most of the ornamental shade trees in South Lawrence. Mr. Smith has been a trustee of the Kansas State Horticultural Society for eight years and made a national reputation in the strawberry culture, still continuing his efforts in small fruit growing.

To K. U. students and all former Lawrence residents Wm. Wiedemann is well known as the maker of unsurpassed "Forty Cent a Pound" candies. Mr. Wiedemann came to Kansas in 1857 and has been in business ever since, erecting a new building in 1886. Who knows not his "fountain of joy?"

The new Perkins Building is an office structure that best reflects the forward march of the city of Lawrence. On the ground floor is to be found the home of the Perkins Trust Co.

Hotel life is typified in the host of the Hotel Eldridge who makes his house a home for the tired traveler, rather than a mere stopping place. "Billy" Hutson is also a rooter from Rootersville for all home teams, yet somehow makes the visiting teams feel glad they were here.

Eben Baldwin is giving a little more time to his home than his work permitted in former years, but as president of the Lawrence Brick plant he is now a factor in giving to this city another important industry.

H. B. (Bert) and Mrs. Ober have become favorably known as the heart and soul of Ober's, a store for men and boys. It would be easy to continue ad infinitum, but "efficient unto the day" is the statement that everybody in Lawrence boosts for the home town.

A GOOD RECORD AS SOLDIER AND CIVILIAN

SAMUEL JOSEPH CHURCHILL, a native of Vermont, was born on November 1, 1842. Aged fourteen he left the old home and started out for himself. Later he attended the Academy in Sudbury, Vt. In the spring of 1861 he went to Illinois and enlisted August 6, 1861, in the 2nd Illinois Light Artillery. His battery was among the first to march into Vicksburg, Miss., July 4, 1863. In April, 1864, he went home on furlough and on May 4, 1864, was married to Adelia Augusty Holmes, who died March 31, 1877. Mr. Churchill's battery took an active part in the battle of Tupelo, July 14, 1864. For most distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Nashville, Tenn., December 15, 1864, Mr.

Churchill was awarded a medal of honor and was honorably discharged September 5, 1865.

Mr. Churchill located in Lawrence in the late seventies and August 4, 1875, married Louana Grant. Since retiring from business he was Deputy Clerk of the District Court from 1893 to 1894. In 1898 he was appointed Asst. Adj. General of the Department of Kansas, G. A. R., and he later became Asst. Inspector General of the Department of Kansas, G. A. R., on the staff of the National Commander-in-Chief. He has served as assessor of the city and as councilman. Mr. Churchill is with the Perkins Trust Co.



ARTHUR MOSSE
Asst. Prof. Physical Education and K. U. Coach



SAMUEL JOSEPH CHURCHILL
Has a War Record He is Proud of



J. C. McCANLES
Popular Leader of the Kansas University Band

PROF. FRANK E. WARD, WITH K. U. FOR MANY YEARS, RECUPERATING IN ACCIDENT PREVENTION WORK.



PROF. FRANK E. WARD

PROF. Frank Emerson Ward, for many years a member of the University of Kansas faculty and Superintendent of the Fowler Shops there, at the close of the last semester, asked for a year's leave of absence to recuperate from the strenuous efforts of the past. Always an energetic worker, Prof. Ward sought employment that would give practical application to his extended studies along Industrial Accident

Prevention. He now travels for the Illinois Indemnity Exchange, Kansas Employers Inter-Insurers Exchange, and the Texas Indemnity Exchange, as traveling inspector in the Accident Prevention Department.

Prof. Ward came to Lawrence, October 8, 1889, to start the shop work for the University, under Prof. Blake, before the Fowler Shops were built. With the new structure came expansion of the course. In 1905 three hundred and fifty students attended. After the opening of the Engineering Building, and the development of the technical branches there, the shop work gave place to the more difficult branches, leaving the earlier work to Manual Training Schools. New branches were started and faculty added until all the mechanical arts are represented. Then commercial work was added, the shops earning as high as \$2,500 towards the annual expenses of K. U. Instruments now are sent to many states in the Union, and some of the foreign countries. Prof. Ward is meeting with success in this field of endeavor.

C. B. HARMAN—BUSINESS MAN AND AUTHOR

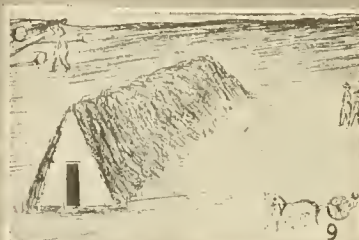
C. B. Harman holds a state certificate and diploma to teach in Kansas; also high school, military and the Kansas state normal diplomas. For eighteen years he was editor and half owner of five papers in Jefferson County. He edited the Kansas Co-Operator in Topeka three years and issued the Harman Ready Prints, thirty-five papers in all.

Mr. Harman has built five telephone exchanges in partnership with J. A. Zimmerman. Two banks were also promoted by him. For sixteen years Mr. Harman has been a director and for fourteen years auditor and one of the three managers of the Co-Operative Insurance Co., of Topeka, which furnishes insurance at cost against fire and wind storm, and has \$12,000,000 in policies at risk.

As an author C. B. Harman is not unknown. His "Shylock's Judgment" was issued during his college years, then followed a temperance play in metre, "Redeemed by Love." His "Poems of Sentiment," 350 pages, has passed its first edition and the new "Harman Speaker" is now ready for the press. Since the sale of his newspapers and telephone exchanges, Mr. Harman has resided in Lawrence, managing the Topeka Capital circulation here for a year. He was for some time business manager of the Daily Democrat. This is his fourth year as circulation manager of the Journal-World. Mrs. Gertrude Harman is an artist, and is successful in both portrait and fabric painting.



COLFAX B. HARMAN



1.—Amos A. Lawrence, for whom the city of Lawrence was named. See article by Hon. S. D. Bishop in this edition. 2.—The first Episcopal Church in the city, now used as the chapel. 3.—C. W. Babcock, Builder of first bridge across Kaw River and once postmaster of the city. 4.—Parsonage of Methodist Church in which Rev. James Lawrence, now living here, was a visitor on day of raid. 5.—Mrs. Brechtelsbauer. 6.—Monument erected in memory of the dead of August 21, 1863, Oak Hill Cemetery. On August 21, 1913 survivors met here to honor the dead. 7.—Bridge that went out in flood of 1903. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Kennedy. Early settlers on Eudora Road. Mr. Kennedy died May 18, 1903. Lucinda Shields Kennedy whom he married on March 22, 1857, is still living. 9.—Original Plymouth Church. 10.—Kaw River bridge at Lawrence soon to pass into history by erection of new bridge. 11.—The first churchly building of Plymouth Congregational Church. 12.—Methodist church, where now Masonic temple stands. 13.—Mary Carpenter Rankin home, sold January, 1876, to M. A. Rankin. 943 New Hampshire Street, historic site.

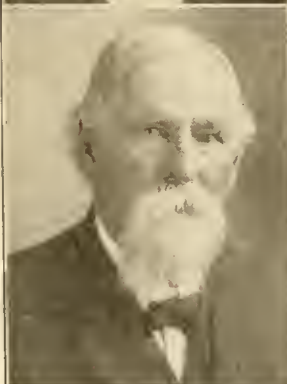


C. H. Tucker
Treasurer

Col. John K. Rankin
Chairman

Clarence S. Hall
Secretary

Officers of Semi-Centennial Memorial Committee



The History of "Lawrence Yesterday" is Effective Proof of the Caliber of the Men and Women who have Made Possible The "Lawrence of Today."

BY EMIL HELD



HE years roll on. Men and women pass away. But history remains. On August 21, 1913, there assembled in the city of Lawrence men and women, young and old, to commemorate the twenty-first day of August of just fifty years ago. Half a century had passed and age had laid its hand upon the shoulders of many who remembered that eventful day in the history of the State of Kansas, and particularly in the annals of Lawrence history. Sons and daughters were here, too, who, some dimly, others clearly, recalled the experiences of their parents who had passed away since or who had given up their lives on that fateful day.

This was not an occasion of joy, brought about by the recollection of hard won victories, but a memorial for those who on that dark and gloomy day were forced to surrender their lives to an enemy who knew not to battle for a cause righteously. The reunion of the survivors of the raid, made by William Clark Quantrell on the City of Lawrence on August 21, 1863, actually began the day before the real date of the semi-centennial memorial. Thus was an opportunity given to meet friends of the days of long ago, fellow citizens who had removed to other parts, and to do justice with a varied program to the honored guests.

A Committee of Seventeen had planned and carried the Memorial through to success. These were: John K. Rankin, Chairman; H. L. Moore, G. Grovenor, Wm. Bromelsick,

Members of committee in left column. Reading from top to bottom. Hon. Geo. W. Martin, Honorary Member; Col. H. L. Moore, G. Grovenor, W. F. March, Henry Albach. Wm. Bromelsick's portrait tore on the negative for plate and so unfortunately had to be omitted from the group. Mr. Bromelsick is President of the Peoples State Bank and his portrait, fortunately may be found in the bank page. Mr. Prentice could not be induced to sit for a portrait.

Members of committee in right column. Reading from top to bottom. Miss Hannah Oliver, Mrs. Paul R. Brooks, Mrs. S. D. Alford, Miss Nelle Haskell, Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, Mrs. H. B. Asher.





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Left Section

Survivors of Lawrence Massacre at Semi-Centennial Memorial, August 21, 1913

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C. T. K. Prentice, J. L. Brady, Henry Albach, Clarence S. Hall, Secretary; C. H. Tucker, Treasurer; W. F. March, Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, Miss Florence G. Clarke, Mrs. Paul R. Brooks, Mrs. D. S. Alford, Mrs. H. B. Asher, Miss Nelle G. Haskell, Miss Hannah Oliver and Hon. Geo. W. Martin, Secretary State Historical Society, Honorary Member.

Colonel John K. Rankin, Chairman of the Committee, and one of its most zealous workers, has recently had his name inscribed upon the pages of that history which ever calls for the men and the women whose useful lives have reached the end. Col. Rankin survived the Memorial, as well as Quantrell's raid, but soon after the twenty-first day of August of the present year fell a victim to the Grim Reaper who knoweth not a distinction between mankind.

And it would appear from statements made by those who came to pay tribute to the pioneers who gave their lives in the cause of Freedom of race in the west that Quantrell and his followers knew no distinction on that Friday morning fifty years ago, when they cut down without mercy the lives of many men and boys, defenseless for the moment.

The day before had been warm enough to make peaceful rest desirable. The day dawned a few hours later upon a community unprepared for warfare and seeking not strife with their neighbors.

History, however, tells us that the citizens of Lawrence were aroused from their slumbers by the noise of battle, if such it may be called. The first shots fired drove men and women into the open, merely to quickly seek means to protect their loved ones from the enemy whom they suspected of being responsible for the desolation that greeted their eyes here and there. As the word was passed along the line that Quantrell and his raiders had invaded the town, defenseless men and women sought shelter as best they could.

To recite in detail that which was recalled by many who attended the Memorial this year, would require pages limitless in number. The purpose of this edition, however, is not to write a history of details that brought sorrow to every family within the county and death to many useful citizens in the making. The intention is to give as briefly, as is consistent, the reason for the Semi-Centennial Memorial, with excerpts from words spoken on or written for this occasion.

There is not room to mention each and every one who did attend here on August 21, 1913, nor yet to print in detail all the letters or even a large part of them.

Here and there I have chosen from addresses delivered or from letters, sent to the Committee, striking statements of fact that will help to show best, how the Lawrence of Yesterday, as it was on the eve of that eventful day fifty years ago and as it remained on the morning after that day of fate, held as her greatest treasure the men and the women who outlived the day and then remained to bring order out of chaos. Life had been taken away, but life remained. Slowly sorrowful hearts roused themselves to live and do for near and dear ones who had escaped somehow from the enemy's merciless hands.

It has been said, and truthfully so, that pictures tell a story best. Conforming to this popular belief, every effort has been made to secure for this edition pictures and portraits that will make the history of "Lawrence-Yesterday" interesting and easy reading. The Lawrence of Yesterday includes days previous to the Quantrell raid and some days that followed. The whole should give the reader cause for deep thought on the stability of a community and the will power of a citizenship that drew forth from the burning brands the strength of character and renewed activity that helped to build the "Lawrence of To-day." Lawrence finds her pages of history largely centered on the day that marked the efforts of Quantrell to raze it. But there must needs be a little uncertainty as to figures and names. It is believed that the most essential facts regarding the calamity which befell the city on that sad August day fifty years ago are recorded in the following pages. To show the Lawrence of Yesterday requires, however, a few pictures and facts in connection therewith of events and men, allied with the whole history of the city. A careful perusal of the different pages throughout the edition will convince all that due attention has been given to the Lawrence that has passed into history, in order that the world at large may find therein the real reason for the success that has crowned the efforts of the early pioneers in rebuilding upon the ruins of yesterday the Greater Lawrence of today.



Right Section

Survivors of Lawrence Massacre at Semi-Centennial Memorial, August 21, 1913

Photo by A. Lawrence

EXPRESSIVE WORDS OF CHARLES S. GLEED

Extracts from His Masterful Address Delivered at the Semi-Centennial Memorial August 21, 1913.

JOY cometh in the morning—but not always. Fifty years ago this morning came to Lawrence a glorious, sunlit morning, but joy came not with it. Instead there fell upon the town a blow so brutal, so unwarranted, so unpardonable, that the world has ever since remembered it with horror, and we have assembled a full half century later to commemorate and condemn it. On that day, now far distant, August 21, 1863, the streets of the little city were baptized in blood, every home was desecrated, sorrow was supreme.

"What happened?

"Four hundred and fifty men, originally from many states, but immediately from Missouri, rode into Lawrence, murdered nearly two hundred men, wounded many more, and destroyed nearly two million dollars worth of property. Annihilation was almost accomplished.

"Their leader, William C. Quantrell, was of a Maryland family, and was a native of Ohio, who had lived in Lawrence, had taught schools near there and had been handsomely treated by many of the citizens. The historian, Connelly, shows by the most painstaking research that Quantrell was from a family containing many criminals, had himself been in great varieties of evil doing, and had developed steadily from the status of a petty thief to that of a great inland pirate, with plunder his object and murder his pastime. Quantrell had himself been a Kansas criminal, stealing, burning and murdering in Missouri. He had become the leader of his gang because all other leaders were afraid of his utter lawlessness, his entire willingness to adjudicate all differences with people when they were not looking, he himself to be the judge, jury and executioner. He assassinated his own people if they got in his way, as readily as

he assassinated the enemy. Quantrell first served himself.

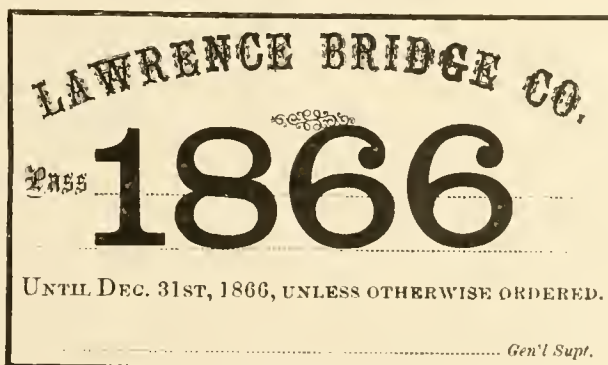
"There was heroism that day—enough heroism to justify the human race! The women of the city did that which was worse than to die. They saw their loved ones fall in death, and they were brave for those yet living. The story of what they did has never been adequately written, and never can be. Through all my boyhood days, I listened to narratives of the rare presence of mind and supreme courage on the part of the wives and mothers and sisters of the stricken city.

"What followed the great crime? The same lack of preparation which had left Lawrence so open to attack characterized the frontier army generally. There was pursuit of the murderers. General Lane headed a small troop of men who overtook Quantrell. His right-hand man in this pursuit was Col. John K. Rankin, who is present today. The raiders were overtaken by Lane with his handful of citizens, ill armed and ill mounted and without experience that could make them effective as soldiers. Then came Maj. P. B. Plumb with his young soldiers only two or three hundred in number. He hung to the rear of the fleeing body, but inflicted little damage. His horses were played out. His soldiers were not veterans.

"We can not forget those who died and those who suffered; those who fell in the hour of attack and those who

survived, broken in health or in heart; those whose life's hopes and plans were cruelly blasted, blasted forever; those who were, in one way or another martyrs to the cause of freedom and equality in the founding of our great state. For every one of them there must be glorious reward. In God's great economy there is no loss.

"Every drop of blood spilled that day nourished



Fac simile of Toll Bridge Pass
Reproduced from original by courtesy of Ansel H. Whitcomb

the flowers of liberty. Every cry of anguish reached the heart of civilization and brought help against oppression. Every golden thread of love and friendship, that day broken, was not broken in vain, for God saw. The day of restoration and requital will come, and when that eternal day has dawned, joy, God-given, unspeakable joy, will have come with the morning."

Mrs. R. C. Dix-Flintom, in Her Experience at Time of Quantrell's Raid, Gave Proof of "The Strength of the Weak."

(This is a word picture upon which I have based the excerpts from the experiences of the many who suffered on that day. It will thus be easier to vividly bring home the facts quoted from other letters.—Emil Held).

THE present residence of Dr. A. J. Anderson marks the site of my home at the time of the Quantrell Raid. The brick house now standing at 717 Vermont Street is the home which I built in 1864, upon the old foundation. At the time of the massacre my husband, R. C. Dix, had twenty-two men in his employ. He was in the manufacturing business of various kinds of plows, wagons and carriages, the loss of which on that ill-fated morning amounted to many thousand dollars. Our home was a three-story structure. The first floor was a large work and paint shop used in conjunction with the blacksmith shop, and the large wagon and carriage shops which were located to the north of us. The second floor was finished off into our comfortable home, and the third floor served for extra sleeping rooms. To the south was the hotel, called the "Johnson House," a three story, stone building. A one-story room used as a barber shop extended from the hotel's north wall and closely adjoined the steps and landing of our home.

Our family then consisted of my husband, R. C. Dix, his three brothers, Chauncey, Frank and Steven Dix, formerly of Hartford, Conn., our baby boy "Eddie", three and a half years of age, and our twin daughters Belle and Lucy, twenty months old. Four men employed by Mr. Dix also lived with us.

The morning of August 21, 1863, I was awakened at 5 o'clock by the yelling and shooting of the guerrillas as they approached the Eldridge House. Our colored man, Tom Pardee, came running in, calling: "Boss, boss, come with me. The Sesh are here and we must all hide." I awakened my husband and said to him: "Ralph hurry and dress, get Steve and the others and go hide."

As I spoke I looked out of the window. I saw

Governor Shannon's office on fire, and Joe Eldridge fall as he was shot in the back yard of the Eldridge House. I looked out of the south window and saw three men on horseback gallop up Henry Street. John Crane came out on his doorstep and was shot down like a dog. Turning again to the north window I saw five or six mounted guerrillas, coming full speed from Winthrop Street. They were yelling and shooting right and left as they passed our shops and home. They were joined by others and they soon surrounded the Johnson House.

Mr. Dix, his brothers and men awakening out of a sound sleep were naturally dazed. I was unsuccessful in all my efforts and repeated efforts that I made to get Mr. Dix and the others to hide. Gradually my husband more fully realized the conditions and impending danger. Still he answered my pleadings for him to save himself: "No, I want to await developments, and aid the citizens. Our arms are across the street in the arsenal and surely some resistance will be made."

While we were talking, another bunch of villainous looking rebels rode up to the Johnson House. I hastily barred our doors, put the three children in the men's arms, and while they waited I went out to see what was the real condition in the vicinity of our place. I saw men jumping from windows and fleeing for their lives. Several were killed as they ran. I realized the terrible situation and ran back to our home to urge Mr. Dix and the others not to attempt to leave the house.

I found that Frank Dix had ventured down to the paint shop and was wounded. A guerrilla had shot him through the window. Chris Leener, of Utica, N. Y., was the next one to leave our home, and he was shot as he went down the back stairs. I ran to him and as I tried to hold him, he was shot again by a passing guerrilla. The bullet just missed my face. I entered the house covered with powder and blood. Terror-stricken, I told my husband what I had seen and begged him and the others to remain in the house. Our house and the Johnson House were completely surrounded and there was no possible means of escape.

Mr. Dix gave me the children and told me to take them out of the house. They feared that our house had either been set on fire or would be. They decided it was best for them to go at once into the Johnson House, and remain in a vacant room until all was safe. Mr. Dix, his brother Steven and others reached a rear room of the Johnson House by

crawling over the barber-shop roof.

I carried the babies, one at a time, down our eighteen steps, and put them in our coal shed at the end of the lot. I cautioned my little "Eddie" to watch his little sisters carefully until I could get their colored nurse, Phoebe to them. Going into the house again, I called and called to Phoebe, but received no reply. I went out on our landing and called

The Night Before the Raid

Written for "Lawrence—To Day and Yesterday."

Behind Mount Oread's grassy slope the summer sun goes down,
And twilight falls from dewy skies above the fated town,
Where many a happy home is filled with pleasure, joy and mirth
While joyous groups are gathered o'er that beauteous spot of earth,
Where many happy children roam through lawn and rosy bowers
And lovers stroll through shaded walks and gardens bright with flowers.

Ah, many will remember now, when summer twilights fade,
The gold and purple sunset the night before the raid,
And many a sad heart will recall some well remembered face,
As memory brings from out the past some last farewell embrace.
Some may remember watching little children at their play,
Little thinking they'd be orphans within another day.

Some may recall the parting words, some friend or brother said
And of finding them on the morrow numbered with the dead.
Just fifty years have passed forever from this world away
Since that peaceful night in August ushered in that awful day
The sun goes down in the golden west and twilight shadows fade
Just as they did at close of day the night before the raid.

J. F. Read.

ed to my husband: "Are you there Ralph?" He answered: "Here, and all right." I then made another desperate effort to rouse Phoebe. When I mentioned the possibility of fire, and begged her to come and stay with the children she called: "Mrs. Dix, I am here locked in the closet."

The key was missing, so I ran to the kitchen and got the meat cleaver, and split the lock off the door. As Phoebe left the house, she took with her a rocking chair which I still have in my possession. I left Phoebe with the children when I saw that they were all right, and started back toward the hotel. I saw my young brother-in-law Steven fall from the back stairs. Just as I reached him a number of women came out of the hotel. Mr. Kallmer told me that Mr. Dix and several others had just been taken prisoners out the front door of the hotel, after having been promised protection if they would turn over their money and valuables. I left Steven's body with two good women who promised to protect it from burning.

I rushed around to the front of the hotel. There I found my husband standing on the sidewalk a prisoner, with a Mr. Hanson, George Kallmer, John Cornell, a Mr. White, Mr. Goldman and Joe Finley. The latter had been shot in the abdomen while in the hotel and had a death grip on Mr. Dix's arm. Going up to my good husband, I frantically cried: "Oh! my God, Ralph, have you given yourself up as a prisoner. Why did you do it? I know they will kill you."

He realized, I believe, for the first time his terrible situation, he asked me to beg them for his life, and I did all that was in human power to get him away from those heartless murderers. But oh, how helpless I was! Their only replies were curses upon curses. I can yet hear one treacherous and hardened looking guerrilla boast: "I have killed seven 'red legs', and I'll kill eight more." Mr. Dix protested that he was not a 'red leg', but all our pleadings were in vain.

In a few minutes the eight men were ordered across the street, just north of the Methodist Church opposite our house. I clung to my husband in spite of their curses and threats. No oaths that I might utter could ever give any idea of their abusive tongues and the false accusations they heaped upon the good, innocent men held prisoners.

While coaxing and begging them, and explaining who my husband was, I got the promise of two of the guerrillas that they would not kill him. The third was a heartless wretch and said: "No, I won't let you take your husband away. I'm going to kill every damn one of them." I was still pleading when Ed Thompson ran down the street past

us. He called to Mr. Dix saying: "Ralph, break and run. Now is your only chance," and as he entered our shop room he yelled again, "For God's sake run, Ralph." But Mr. Dix only said: "It's too late now."

Still I pleaded and the one murderous guerrilla drove his horse many times nearly onto me. Though I was the only woman in the street, I kept hold of my husband's arm with one hand, and with the other fought off the horse's head. A bushwhacker came riding by and shouted: "Take those men up on the street." I walked sideways, holding to Mr. Dix and trying to hold the eye of the one unrelenting guerrilla. Just as we crossed the alley, back of William Haseltine's store (now Guenther's grocery), I stumbled over a pile of rock. Instantly as my hold on Mr. Dix was released this one villainous man shot them all, very wittingly killing my husband first.

Mr. Dix was shot in the back, and he fell just as I raised myself from the rock. I stood, completely dazed and rigid, as I saw men falling to the right and left. I could not get to my husband at once, as the guerrillas were coming in every direction, riding through the alley, right over the dead bodies, between the buildings and into the street.

Trying to get out of their way, I found myself on Massachusetts street, dazed and not knowing what to do or which way to go. I remember as I turned into Mr. Duncan's store, I stepped over Mr. Allison's body. He was still breathing. I tried to enter the store but was met by several guerrillas who pointed their revolvers at me and said: "Get out of the way or you will be killed accidentally."

I made my way back to the alley, and reached Mr. Dix's side. Crazed with grief, I raised him up, and begged him to speak to me. Suddenly I thought of the children. I picked up Mr. Dix's straw hat, and put it over his face and started to find my babies. I found our house ablaze. It had caught from the Johnson House, which was then tumbling down. I located the babies with colored Phoebe in the ravine, just opposite the John Wilder stone house. When I left them, my little boy called after me for his papa and Uncle Steve.

I met many of the dead being carried into our shops and into the old Methodist Church. Both places were turned into morgues. Mr. Dix's body was carried into one of our shops, and there by his side I found his brothers Frank and Chancey. Both had escaped death. Chancey had kept hidden in the house until the fire drove him out. He climbed down a ladder which I had placed against the north side of the building.

Desolate and destitute, I sat the remaining hours of that blackest of days by my husband's body, and fully awakened to my great loss and my life of hardship and sorrow.

*HISTORY
IN THE
MAKING*

*LEE COHN'S
NEW
VAUDEVILLE
THEATRE*



*ERECTED
IN THE
YEAR 1913*

*WILL OPEN
SOON
TO LAWRENCE
AUDIENCES*

Old Methodist Church, Historic Structure, Hallowed by Sentiment

By DR. EDWARD BUMGARDNER

THE first Methodist organization in Lawrence was formed in June, 1855, under the branches of a spreading oak at 805 Kentucky street. At first the class consisted of only seven members. The pioneer preacher was L. B. Dennis who a few months afterward preached the funeral sermon of Thomas Barber, the first distinctive martyr of the free state cause. Even before the official organization of the church, plans for the erection of a church building had been considered. On the 6th of July, 1855, the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church purchased "Lot No. 34 on the east side of Vermont street." The deed was "conditioned that said trustees erect or cause to be erected and built on said lot a church for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church of America, and shall at all times forever and hereafter permit such ministers and preachers as shall by the General Conference be duly authorized to preach and expound God's holy word therein." Three days afterward the Kansas Free State said: "We hear that a church 40 x 60 will be commenced next week on Lot 34 Vermont street. The building will be of stone and is intended for the M. E. Church, North." The little congregation had aimed too high for those troublous times, however, and the stone building did not materialize. For a while services were held wherever a meeting place could be secured, sometimes at a private residence, sometimes in the Emigrant Aid Building which stood north of the present Lawrence National Bank, and sometimes in the Free State printing office over the Duncan store in the 700 block on the east side of Massachusetts street. At a meeting held in this printing office in December, 1855, James H. Lane made a profession of faith and applied for admission into the church on probation.

In the summer of 1856 a temporary structure was erected which was known among the early Methodists as 'the tent.' This so-called tent is described as having been sided with rough boards, covered with canvas, and having a sawdust floor. The oldest inhabitants are not positive in regard to its location, but it probably stood at the north end of Vermont street, near the site of the old county jail. In this primitive structure the Kansas-Nebraska Conference of the M. E. Church was organized in October, 1856. Charles J. Lovejoy was appointed to have charge of the local work, which he did until the next conference met at Nebraska City in April, 1857. The Nebraska City conference sent Ira Blackford as the next pastor to the Lawrence charge. He arrived in April, 1857, and served as pastor here until April, 1858. To his pastorate belongs the honor of the erection of the first permanent Methodist church building in Lawrence. His wife afterward wrote of their experiences during that conference year:

"Our next work was Lawrence, an inland city quickly grown from the great whirlpool of contention. The people worshipped in a great tent spread in the centre of the city. *Near the commencement of this conference year a storm swept away our tent in which we worshipped. The building of a church and a place for the preacher was now thought of. Mr. Green, a classleader, built an addition of two rooms to his dwelling for us to live in for the time being. They sent my husband east as far as Indiana and Illinois to solicit aid in building. The people went to work on the building. Husband sent money to start the work. He was absent eleven weeks. We soon had a frame house in the centre of the city on very valuable lots. Special meetings were held for three months following the completion of the building, and the membership was increased from 30 to over 200."

The church records show that "The preacher, Brother Blackford, was absent on business for the church" at the time of the quarterly conference in August, 1857. After the destruction of the 'tent', the Methodists were favored by the

Unitarians who had erected a building on Ohio street the year before. Here, during the summer of 1857, Methodist services were held on Sunday afternoons, the Unitarians holding their regular services in the forenoon.

The church building that was erected under the circumstances described by Mrs. Blackford is the central figure standing unharmed amid the ruins shown in the sketch reproduced on the cover of this magazine. Remodeled and transformed into a dwelling, it still stands, and is the home of the writer. It is framed of heavy native timber, and the original part is 30 x 40 feet in size. No spot in this historic city has connected with it more diverse associations or more sacred memories. Here religion was expounded and right living inculcated until 1865 by such men as H. H. Moore, H. D. Fisher, T. J. Ferril, L. B. Dennis and G. W. Paddock. Here patriotism and all the cardinal virtues were fostered. Here at a watchnight meeting, December 31, 1858, James H. Lane "came back to the Methodist church as he would have come to his mother for forgiveness." Here a social event of great interest took place October 3, 1858—the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Brooks. Tradition says that the crowd was so eager to witness the ceremony and the pressure was so great that some windows were broken, and Mr. Brooks was invited the next day to pay for the broken glass. Here, during the winter of 1862-1863 Mary Colburn and Anna J. Soule taught school. Here at different times Mr. Bassett and Professor Samuel J. Newhall conducted singing schools. Here the usual weekly prayer meeting was held on Thursday evening, August 20, 1863—the last service for some of those who attended. On the fatal Friday that followed, the church was opened, the seats were pushed aside, and the bodies of the men who had been killed in that part of the city were taken in to be identified and prepared for burial. Robert G. Elliott remembers counting forty dead men lying on the floor at one time. When relief began to pour into the stricken city from the surrounding country the church was made a depot for supplies. The building was the headquarters of the relief committee, where medicines, food and clothing were received from the outside world and distributed to the most needy of the survivors.

The use of the building for religious services was continued less than two years after this time. Before the raid it had been regarded as too small, and arrangements had already been made to erect a larger building at the corner of Massachusetts and Berkeley. The work was delayed for a time, but was resumed in 1865, and a brick building was erected on the site now occupied by the Masonic Temple. The brick building was dedicated March 25, 1866, the Vermont street property having been sold November 15, 1865.

The present occupants love the old church. To them it is hallowed by sentiment. No other building in existence has such multifarious connections with the early history of Lawrence; no other sheltered so many activities in the development of the city and of the state; no other has witnessed more exalted joy or more overwhelming grief; no other was so baptized by the blood of martyrs. The possibility of identifying the scene of such important events should never be lost. A number of historical markers have been set up in Lawrence. Believing in the movement to establish and preserve the identity of spots of historic significance, the owner of the lot on which the old Methodist church stands has placed on the wall which faces Vermont street a tablet bearing this inscription: "Site of first Methodist Church in Lawrence. Bought July 6, 1855; building erected 1857; used as Morgue August 21, 1863."



Reading from left to right, beginning at top row: Theo. Poehler, Founder of The Poehler Mercantile Co., died December 30, 1901.—Home of G. Grovenor, as it looked 40 years ago, with fence which is now removed. New Hampshire and Berkeley Streets. This beautiful home was erected after raid and is still occupied by owner.—Jacob House, whose property alone remained on Massachusetts Street after raid.—L. Bullene Homestead, New Hampshire Street, north of Dr. Simmons home. Bullene family lived here at time of raid.—Mr. and Mrs. White, parents of G. W. White, early settlers.—Model of first Free State cabin in Pleasant Grove, 1848. Hickory logs; erected June, '54; Joseph Eberhart family moved in July 4, '54.—Massachusetts St., left two buildings now Perkins corner.—Darling Mills, formerly on north bank of Kaw, site now river bed.—Liberty Hall corner, now Bowersock theatre corner; Lawrence, Leavenworth & Galveston R. R. bridge, since removed, in distance.—On Stiner Bros. Farm, Leavenworth Road, where their parents settled early. The free water trough is a recent feature that will make history for Will Stiner and his brother, E. A.—Joseph Eberhart, pioneer at Pleasant Grove in 1854.—The historic Wind Mill, destroyed by fire some years ago.—Mrs. Joseph Eberhart.

EXPERIENCES AND FACTS ABOUT SURVIVORS

Chosen from Various Communications for the Purpose of Giving a Fair Idea of the Experiences of Hundreds of the Citizens Who Survived That Fateful Day in Lawrence History, August 21, 1863 — FAMIL HELD.

ACHICAGOAN, W. H. SIMPSON, now General Advertising Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway System, wrote: "When Quantrell raided Lawrence I was five and one half years young. My father, Henry M. Simpson, then lived in West Lawrence. Back of our house was a large field of corn, growing, as Kanas corn is in the habit of doing, lustily tall and thick. That field, with its "walls of corn," saved our lives. I well remember being hurriedly dragged into the maze of maize just as the rebels came up the front steps looking for abolitionists. The day was hot. It dawned that way. We had no water, no breakfast, and nothing to satisfy hunger except ears of half-green corn. The necessity for keeping quiet was impressed on my mind; but probably I was too badly scared to make a noise, anyway. The flames from our burning house scarcely had died down when we came out of our hiding place and were taken care of by kind neighbors—glad just to be alive."

MRS. B. BRECHTELSBAUER, Lawrence, Kansas.—Was born in Bavaria Germany, and came to America on her wedding day. She is a survivor of the Quantrell raid, her husband being shot down before her eyes. Her five small children were with her at the time at the old Peter Zimmerman home in the 800 block on Connecticut Street. Mrs. Brechtelsbauer came to Lawrence in March, 1861, and for the past forty eight years has lived at 720 Massachusetts Street. She has never remarried. Three of her children are living, Mrs. Ella Wieman, of this city; Mrs. Herman Parker, of St. Louis, Missouri, and Mrs. Park Godwin, of Chicago.

THOS. F. KELEHER, Albuquerque, N. M.—Was fifteen years of age and employed at the Eldridge House as waiter, bell-boy and useful man. He says: "The morning of August 21, 1863, I was up early, about five a. m., as Bishop Meighs, of the Roman Catholic Church, was going to give confirmation that day. I had prepared for confirmation. They came to the hotel front entrance around five a. m. Someone called out very loud three times, hello. The night clerk, Mr. Austin, grabbed the gong and rang it through the halls of the hotel to arouse sleeping guests. Eugene Berry (Smithy) and myself ran through the dining room to get out of the house. The back door was locked. We

returned to the office and got out at the back door in rear of office. My sister, Kate E. Keleher, is one of the survivors, but she lives in Albuquerque now.

MISS HANNAH P. OLIVER, Lawrence, Kan.—Tells interestingly of some facts about Mr. and Mrs. Griswold who had returned the evening before from a visit East. Miss Oliver states: "Mrs. Griswold, with her two children, had gone in April to visit relatives in St. Charles, Minn. Dr. Griswold had gone east to bring them home. They found time to visit his mother. There friends pressed him to stay long enough for them to hold a reunion in his honor. He declined. It seems almost that they were fated in no way to escape the massacre; they missed their train at Hannibal, and at Leavenworth found the stage already gone. They hired a carriage and overtook it, reaching Lawrence at five o'clock on the afternoon of August 20, 1863. Their bed-room was on the ground floor and early next morning they heard Mr. Trask calling to men from the upper piazza, saying: "You want to go up town and take measures for the safety of the city." Even then they did not imagine that those to whom he was speaking were guerillas. They called for Dr. Griswold and looking from her window, Mrs. Griswold saw

what they were. The mounted outlaws asked them to go with them to the Eldridge House, promising safety. The four men left the house together and as they stepped through the gate, they were ordered to go in single file; then the rebels fired upon them. The men scattered, but were shot while running and fell. Dr. Griswold died almost instantly. Mr. Trask was instantly killed. Mr. Thorp died from his wounds the next day. Mr. Baker, of Kansas City, received the second shot through his lungs, which however, did not prove fatal.

MAT SHAW, Kansas City, Mo.—Was a live young contractor in Lawrence as early as '58, when he came to the city. He moved his refrigerator factory to St. Louis in 1872, but now makes his home in Kansas City. In 1858 Mr. Shaw built the three story brick building now owned and occupied by Jacob House & Son. Here are his words: "My carpenter shop and the First M. E. Church that were near each other, escaped the fire. The church was used as a morgue. I put men to work, making rough coffins and used 2,500 feet of walnut lumber and fifty pounds of

These and perhaps others breathed their last on that sad day, When Quantrell and his men did take their all, aye e'en their lives away.

John Anderson	Ben Johnson
D. G. Allison	Fred Klaus
George Albach	Wm. Klaus
Charles Allen	Fred Kimball
Argel	Pat Keefe
E. Allen, Mr. Brant	Wm. Klares
Capt. G. W. Bell	W. M. R. Kleffler
Jas. Brechtelsbauer	Otis Longley
Geo. Bent	Joseph Lowe
Samuel Bowers	Rich Loomas
Mike Burns	Jno. Lawrie
One-Armed Brown	Wm. Lawrie
Geo. Coates	Jno. Little
L. D. Coleman	Henry Linback
Gen. G. W. Callamore,	O. O. Lambert
Jno. L. Crane	Christopher Leonard
Judge Louis Carpenter	Samuel Markle
Cornell	Louis Markle
James Cooper	Daniel Markle
Chas. Cloud	T. Murtha
R. C. Dix	R. Martin
Stephen H. Dix	R. Meeky
Wm. Dulinsky	Dennis Murphy
Frank Dyre	Mr. McClellan
James Eldridge	J. McFadden
Carl Engler	W. Nathan
Phillip Engelsmann	Jas. O'Neil
August Ethels	Daniel W. Palmer
John Evans	J. Pollock
Ellis	Ashbury Parker
John Frawley	Chas. A. Palmer
Lemuel Fillmore	Jas. Perine
E. P. Fitch	Geo. Page
S. H. Fritch	David Purrington
Joseph Frank	Roach
John B. Gill	A. Reedmiller
A. Giffler	Chas. Riggs
George Gerrard	Samuel Reynolds
Anthony Giebal	S. S. Snider
John Green	H. Schaub
Levi Gates	G. H. Sanger
Watt Griswold	John Speer, Jr.
Dr. J. F. Griswold	Nathan Stone
Abner Griswold	L. L. Swann
Centry	Benj. Stonestreet
Gregg	J. C. Trask
Chester Hay	Turk
Huron Helderman	S. M. Thorpe
Hendrix	Wm. Williamson
Cal. H.	Louis Wise
Henry (a German)	Addison Vaughn
Uncle Henry (col.)	James Wood
Nathan Holmes	James Willson
Samuel Jones	James Watson
M. Johnson	John Zimmerman

nails that I happened to have at the shop. The next day I put men to work on a building I had under way on Massachusetts Street, opposite where now the Journal-World is, thinking to check a stampede of people leaving town. My old memorandum book tells me there were 130 men killed and 150 houses burned."

EDWARD P. FARREN, 34 *Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn.*—"Our family at the time of the raid were living in the Finley House which was on the east side of Massachusetts Street, directly back of the old City Hotel (since called "The Duffee House"). This was a short distance from the river bank, and kept by a Mr. Stone. For two or three weeks previous to the raid they had been recruiting a company of sharpshooters in Lawrence and they were camped in North Lawrence by the old Baldwin Mill (since Darlings I think). It seems that Quantrell had formerly taught school in Lawrence and boarded with the Stone's, and while there he had typhoid fever. They had taken care of and been very good to him, so that morning he said that they should be saved and all in their house and they took all of their prisoners there, so mother and we children went there; father hiding in some very tall weeds back of the house. I was with my mother and a number of others in the dining room when Lydia Stone, daughter of the proprietor, ran dodging through the crowd and went upstairs. They had taken her diamond ring early that morning and she had gone to Quantrell and he had made them give it back. They told her they would get even with her, so had come back for it. When they could not find her they said: 'Every d— one of you come out here,' and after they had gotten us out they lined us all up on the veranda—men, women and children,—and starting at one end said to the man: 'Where are you from?' He replied 'Ohio,' and they asked 'What part of Ohio?' to which question he again replied 'The southern part.' They shot him. The same was asked of the next man. He said 'From the same place, but for God's sake don't shoot.' They shot him. The next man was one-armed Brown, whom all the old settlers knew. He held up the stump of his arm to show that he was a cripple, but he shared the fate of the other two. The next man to Brown was also shot and his blood spurted all over the lady who stood next to mother and me. Just then Mr. Stone came out of the house and walked up close to the men saying: 'Look here, I have been guaranteed protection and safety for myself and all in my house and I want this stopped.' They shot him. He turned around, went back into the house and died in a short time. Then

we all made a break, jumped off the veranda and ran down the hill toward the ferry."



Alfred C. Alford
Native of Kansas, graduate K. U. 1st Lieut., Co. H, 20th Kansas. First officer to fall in Philippines during Spanish-American war.

ALEXANDER MARKS, *Lawrence, Kansas.*—"I will give you the experience of Eunice Fazon Marks, who lived with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. T. Fazon, on Rhode Island Street in the 300 block—there were five of the raiders who stopped at our house, and they ordered me to make coffee for them, which I did, and when I brought it to them, they said to me—Now, my little girl, you taste first,—and after I had tasted some they drank it. After they got up from the table, they attempted to burn

our house but my mother extinguished the flames."—My experience is somewhat different. I, Alexander Marks, was working at that time for David Prager, who was a member of the Masonic order. Their meetings were held on Thursday night and he went to lodge, leaving me in the store. I closed the store and had a key to the safe. I roomed with Fred Eggert, who at that time was employed by Duncan & Allison, and our room was over their store. Mr. Allison said to us, 'Boys I am going to stay with you tonight, my wife went out home to her parents (Mr. and Mrs. Bengamen Johnson who lived eight miles out in the country), and I have no way of getting in the house.' We replied, 'That's all right. When we realized the danger, it was too late to escape, so we remained in our room. Finally Jacob House came to our room with one of the raiders who wanted him to open the safe. Mr. House and Mr. Prager occupied the same store, and he was looking for me, as I had the key for the safe. But I did not give it up, for I was glad of the opportunity to get out of where we were. So I told them I would go down and open the safe for them, which I did and then one of the raiders said, 'Now give me the best watch you have.' Soon others came and took everything out of it. On my way to the store I saw Mr. Sanger, who had a soap factory in Lawrence at the time, dead in front of Wm. Haseltine's store. Soon after Fred Eggert, now of Portland, Oregon came dawn and I told him that James Eldridge and James Perrine, employed by Eldridge & Ford in the room that is now occupied by J. House & Son, were dead. We removed their bodies, fearing fire, but the two buildings now owned by J. House & Son are the only two that remained on Massachusetts Street. We also found the bodies of Mr. Crane and Mr. Holt, partners in the shoe business, the first dead, the latter wounded. Mrs. Holt asked me to get some water to bathe her husband's wound, and I told her I would. I then returned to the store, thinking it the safest place for me."

DELLA JONES PATTON, 1524 *Tyler Street, Topeka, Kansas.*—"My father was David Jones, a mason by trade and a building contractor. We lived on Kentucky Street, two blocks south of Central School. My mother with us four children went out to see Rev. Brown's at the big ravine west of town. I can now see the mass of people there. I was nine years old at that time. Jim Lane one of them and Dear Mrs. Brown made all her flour into biscuits to help feed those at the house. My father stayed at our house, and saved several houses from burning in that neighborhood. Just before the yell was given for the ruffians to leave, Rev. Fisher's house was one he saved from total destruction the front having burned out before he got there. My father dragged the preacher from the cellar, where Mrs. Fisher had tumbled him to save his life. Our house was not molested."

JACOB HOUSE, *Lawrence, Kan.,* thanks *City of Leavenworth, Kan.* (Mr. House died since the Memorial).—"The night preceding, Mr. House slept in his store as usual. In morning he stayed under the lounge upon which he slept. The infuriated mob burst open the doors and en-



Rev. Charles Reynolds, D.D.
First Rector Trinity Episcopal Church, Lawrence. Resigned to become Chaplain of a Kansas Regiment during the Civil War.

tered, seizing such goods as they fancied, while two of them picked up his lounge. He found three or four cocked revolvers thrust in his face with the comment to open the safe of David Prager, a jeweler who occupied one side of the store. Mr. House told them he had no keys, but could conduct them to the man who owned the safe and get it, which he did. At Prager's house, Capt. Todd of the raiders ordered coffee made, and returning drank it and wanted Mr. House to go back to Massachusetts Street with him. Just before Mr. House died he said: 'I implored him to let me remain with the Prager family, and by his consent I stayed there, with the warning for me and Mr. Prager not to show ourselves at the windows or the doors. He was not gone more than two minutes, when another came and ordered Mrs. Prager to tell us to come outside. With great presence of mind, Mrs. Prager screamed as loud as she could for the captain to return, which he did, and ordered the man away, and we both, Mr. Prager and I escaped death. I cannot close without thanking the people of Leavenworth for their more than neighborly good feelings. As soon as they heard of the great calamity which befell us, they sent several wagon loads of groceries and provisions, besides big sums of money; I think in all, about \$10,000.00. A few days later, Mr. Prager and family and I went to Leavenworth to stock up our stores and, while there, stopped at the Planters House. Before leaving for home we offered to pay our bills for six days, but the hotel clerk refused to take our money, saying the good people of Leavenworth had paid our bills. I cannot forget such kindness, as I was, in the language of the boys, broke. Mr. Marks once said that it was fortunate for him and Eggert that I came to them. I cannot account for Mr. Allison's death."

THOMAS DEE, *Topeka, Kansas*.—"I had been for some time previous rooming at the Catholic parsonage on the southwest corner of what is now Central Park. On the evening before the raid, Right Rev. J. B. Miegge, Bishop of Leavenworth, with Rev. S. Faure, then pastor at Lawrence, and Rev. J. H. Defouri of Topeka, had arrived at the house from the Osage Mission. On the following morning, the Bishop was to administer the sacrament of confirmation in the little stone church. Just about sunrise we were suddenly awakened by the firing. About a dozen were galloping around the corn field, on which the parsonage stood, shooting into the field as they advanced. Saw a man named Ellis, who kept the Hygins House on Massachusetts Street and some of his boarders killed that way. A party of four set fire to a house belonging to John Dean, south of us. No one of seemed to think of escape. The Bishop and the two priests were out in the yard; on seeing their approach, advanced to meet them. A young man named Kennedy and I sat by a window, awaiting developments, for we thought our time had come. We overheard the conversation. One of them asked the Bishop, if there were any firearms on the premises. He said no, at the same time telling him who he

and the two others with him were, and the object of his present visit to Lawrence. The Bishop had provided himself with a box of cigars on leaving the house, and with due French politeness begged them to accept of some, which they very graciously did and marched off.

JOHN N. DEAMER, 1945 *Vermont Street*.—"On August 20, 1863, John McFarland, his brother Thos. McFarland and I were running a threshing machine on the Widow Anderson farm, two miles east. John went to his home that night. He returned with the news in the morning and we all got our horses and started to town. Near the Enos place, just south of the cemetery, we met others and all talked about what to do. Most of them returned to their homes to get breakfast, but I think that after a meal with Levi Sperry, I went to town, only to see the effect of Quantrell's work.

A. J. PHILLIPS.—"On the evening of August 19, 1863, I was in camp with the troops under Capt. Coleman at Little Santa Fe. We marched to join Pike's command, then started across country for Lawrence. When we reached Gardner we received orders to continue, but kept to the south of Blue Mound, where Plumb came up and took command. We soon discovered buildings burning south of the University, property of Mr. Reynolds. We then received orders to go to Baldwin by shortest route to attack Quantrell. But we never did. My anxiety at this time was great, as I had recently married and left my wife at 333 Mississippi street. She remained in the house and was undisturbed."

HENRY B. LEONARD, 503 W. 33rd St., *Kansas City, Mo.*—"We lived on Vermont Street, lot 114, adjoining brick house at northeast corner of Vermont and Quincy, west of the Watkins Bank. Several men stopped in front of our house and, seeing my father, said: "Come down here, old man." My father came; for he was quick-witted and had some brogue. The first word he said was that he was a Democrat and came from Kentucky. They asked him for arms or revolvers and he surrendered on old single barreled shot gun which they asked him to break. He then threw it down. The raiders were very thirsty for water and made father go to the well and get a pail. My mother obtained glasses. They made all of us drink of that water. My mother, fearful for me, secreted me upstairs and to gain

favor, brought out two pies and a cake. After eating the pie, they made my sister Sophie now Mrs. Hoene, get matches to set our house on fire and those of neighbors. My mother then commenced talking. She was English and had the English accent very pronounced and the head man, since known to be Geo. Todd, said his folks were English, and told my father to write on the house by the door "Southern Confederacy." Father was a poor scribe and Todd wrote it. I saw them shoot Samuel Bowers, a brother of Mrs. Dadlee. I helped to dig the long trench at the old cemetery. I think a Mrs. John Mack was the one who fed us and gave



BATTLE OF BLACK JACK SURVIVORS
Geo. Roe, Vinland; W. E. Barnes, Vinland (in center);
Geo. Jones, Wellsville; F. B. Varnum, Lawrence, a survivor, is
not in group.—Bridwell (Baldwin) Photo.

us coffee there. Whoever it was, she was an angel. I am seventy two years old."

G. W. E. GRIFFITH, 731 *Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.*—"We had a hardware store on Massachusetts Street, adjoining the old National Bank Building, under the name of Griffith & Marcell. I had built a new house on Connecticut Street, and moved in just a month before. Early that morning two men rang my door bell. When I opened they greeted me thus: 'We want you at your store to open the safe. Give me that watch.' I obeyed their orders. They took everything except my papers at the store. While they kept me busy waiting on them as a clerk, the building began to burn. I saw the guests of the Eldridge House being marched out of the hotel in a body and decided to join that company, feeling that they would be protected. Among these travelers were the Hon. Hugh S. Walsy, Ex-Secretary of the Territory, and leading southern Democrat; Hon. Robt. S. Stevens, a prominent Democrat from Attica, N. Y., and afterwards congressman. J. C. Horton and B. W. Woodward were in that company. We were in some danger of being shot, when the late J. C. Horton got in some good work. He called to one of the gang: 'We want to see Col. Quantrell,' using the word colonel diplomatically. When Quantrell appeared, Mr. Horton appealed for protection, pointing to the old Durfee House. There we appeared safe under Quantrell's orders until two stragglers came along and called us out to be shot. I observed Robt. S. Stevens calmly walk towards the back entrance, jump out of the window and run up the river. I followed him and passed him. It occurred to me then, frivolous as it may seem under the circumstances, that I could outrun Bob Stevens. Anson Storm and I found an old canoe and rowed across. When I returned to my home, I found it in ashes. Mr. Shoales, who took refuge in a small outhouse of Mr. Fitch, a son-in-law of Mr. Wilmarth, the book-store man, was saved. The women were ordered out of Mr. Fitch's house, and he was shot at the head of the stairs and he fell down stairs, where the body burned. They would not allow him to be removed. Soon after the raid I met Geo. Ford who advised me to open up our store at once and assured me of credit and assistance. I rented an old building that had escaped the fire and started with my partner Jacob A. Marcell who was east at the time. Later Chas. S. Duncan and W. S. Duncan became interested under the name of Griffith, Duncan & Co. Chas. Duncan escaped, because the men happened to find a negro who took up their attention. Rev. Herron was with Duncan, hidden under a bed. At the most critical period the minister asked Mr. Duncan: 'Let us pray.' But Mr. Duncan said he had no time then to pray."

ARTHUR E. BLOOD, 6111 *Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.*—"I was a mere child, just barely old enough to understand the significance of the events of that day. I had retired early, but was duly awakened. Getting out to see what was the matter, when I heard father and mother talk, I found it still dark. There was a sound as though something had struck the side of the house. The something proved to be a rifle bullet, coming through the boarding and plaster and crossing the room, where it lodged in the door frame within two feet of me. Mother had a narrow escape. She was sitting in a rocking chair in the parlor, when a ball whizzed past, missing her by a hair. How little I realized the seriousness is shown by the fact that I was more concerned in the damage of a toy stable through which the bullet had passed. They told me the rebels had come. The windows of our home were protected by slatted shutters and I peeped through. I saw two men in blue uniforms leaping over the fence and concealing themselves under lima bean tents in the yard. They were survivors of a small guard that had been massa-

cred at the beginning of the raid. Then I saw father hide his gold watch under a hogshhead full of rain water in the frame shed adjoining the house. Then we all gathered in the front room, father and mother, my sister Ida, now Mrs. W. J. Hasselman, Indianapolis, Indiana; brother Harry and myself, waiting in agonized suspense for the rebels. But they were busy elsewhere. It was after sunrise when Mrs. Robt. Morrow, a neighbor, came and urged us to leave at once, saying now was father's chance to get away. We started across the street, west, when a large man on horseback reined his horse up beside us, saying: 'I am Capt. Dick Nolan and I have killed nine of you this morning; hand over your money and jewelry.' Father and mother complied. As Nolan opened a small jewel box, mother spied a gold breast-pin, containing my picture, and asked him to let her keep it. He did, and I have it yet. For some reason he did not shoot father, but rode off. We remained away at a country house until about four o'clock, when we returned expecting to find our house in ruins. We were agreeably surprised. Father found his watch safe. Mrs. Morrow saved our house, after they had set fire to beds, etc., and also her own by telling them that she had two brothers in the Confederate army. I am a son of Col. James Blood, and now on the Philadelphia Bulletin.

MRS. M. C. JONES, *Dewey, Okla.*—"I was Miss Maggie Stevens, sister of Mrs. Henry Brown, who then lived on Quincy Street, where the court house now stands. They tried to burn our house several times but we, together with Tillie Chalmers who was working for my sister, worked to put the fire out each time. Mr. Brown who was sheriff of Douglas County at that time, was sought by them, but he succeeded in hiding under the floor by means of a trap door under the stairway carpet. Lewis Brown, their son, was a babe at the time of the raid. He now lives at Garden City, Kansas.

G. GROVENOR, *Lawrence, Kansas.*—"Was in the grocery business with his brother Henry at the time of the raid at 858 Massachusetts Street. G. Grovenor is a native of Suffield, Connecticut, came to Lawrence with his brother in 1857. Mr. Grovenor brought with him his wife whom he had married on October 28, 1852, and who was a Miss Ellen Maria Crane. He erected a store and house combination building on the north half of the lot he had purchased and Alexander Lewis became his partner in the grocery business. They also sold boots, belonging to John L. Crane, Mr. Grovenor's brother-in-law, on commission. In 1859 Lewis sold his interest to Henry T. Grovenor. The two brothers added lumber to their business. In October, 1863 they dissolved, G. Grovenor leaving to start in the lumber business and the brother keeping the grocery. In 1866 G. Grovenor moved his yards to Massachusetts and Berkeley Street. It had previously been at Warren Street, where the Peoples State Bank now stands. In September, 1871 the firm became known as Grovenor & Redington, with E. D. Redington as junior partner. In 1875 Mr. Grovenor bought out Redington and started his son Charles to work on a salary. On January 1, 1882 the firm changed to G. Grovenor & Son. In the spring of 1889 Charles became sick and they sold out their business. Several years after his first wife's death G. Grovenor married L. Maria Cliff, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts, on May 22, 1871. Mr. Grovenor has always been a respected citizen. Was in the City Council in 1860 and 1861, on the school board two years from 1863, mayor in 1865, in 1870 and again in 1871. In May 1893 he was appointed County Commissioner to fill a vacancy. For more than twenty-five years he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of the university at Ottawa, a Baptist institution. Several times he was its presi-

dent. It is due to Mr. Grovenor's good judgment that a picture of the old log cabin, the first real house in Lawrence and built in the summer of 1854 by Chas. Sterns, has been preserved. In 1865 the 150th Anniversary of the settlement of the first pastor in his old town in Connecticut was observed. No picture of the first Meeting House or church could be found, and one had to be drawn from memory. The old log cabin here was going to pieces slowly but surely and Mr. Grovenor ordered Lamont & Durand to make a photograph of it and also an enlarged copy, which he framed and presented to the city council at once. Mr. Grovenor is beloved and benevolent, but his photograph of the old log cabin will make his memory everlasting in this city. Mr. Grovenor's home at New Hampshire and Berkeley was burned at the time of the raid.

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LAURA HELLSTROM, R. F. D., S. Lawrence.—I was working at Sutliff's tailor shop and boarding with a family by the name of Letter. My father and brother were working at the Wind Mill which was then under construction. My father was shot twice, but survived. His name was L. Johnson and he had lived here since 1857. My husband, Rudolph Hellstrom, came to Lawrence about noon and helped to clear the debris.

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THE FAMILIES OF JOSEPH EBERHART.—Henry Hemp-hill, John Banks, Geo. Conway, Mr. Dean, Robt. McFarland, James Banks, Henry Eberhart and Mr. Sowers, left their old homes in Pennsylvania on March 10, 1854. They took passage on a steamboat down the Alleghany, then into the Ohio and the Mississippi, until they reached St. Louis. Here they embarked for Kansas City, Mo., arriving on April 10, 1854. Three families had become discouraged and returned home from Kansas City. The Eberhart family remained in Kansas City until June 9, 1854, when four of the sons, Henry, Louis, Paul and Andrew pushed on into Kansas, arriving in due time on the spot, where Lawrence now stands. They located where Pleasant Grove now is. The Robert McFarland family settled east of Lawrence. After completing a log cabin, two of the Eberhart boys, Henry and Andrew, returned to bring the entire family on. Joseph Eberhart was in Lawrence three days before Quantrell's raid and warned the citizens of their danger. A pro-slavery man had given him information.

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ELISE ENGELSMANN WILLEMSSEN, 2816 Lafayette Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—I lived with my parents on Massachusetts Street, south of Henry. The first floor was used for the grocery business of my father, Frederick Engelsmann. He and my uncle, William, and his son, Phillip, fled from the house and father called back: "Give them the keys to the store if they want them." Mother and I were left alone. Looking out at the back of the house I saw Captain Bell on his horse, surrounded, and I saw them shoot him. Soon we had to flee on account of the fire. Several hours later my cousin was brought to us and he died the next day. The others escaped. My husband, Colonel Charles Willemsen had a business on the east side of Massachusetts Street, near the river, at that time.

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MRS. L. J. WILLIAMS, 522 East Main Street, Independence, Kansas.—My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Simmons, and my brothers, J. C. Simmons (now of Wellsville, Kansas), and Charles N. Simmons, of Ridgely, Mo., came to Lawrence in 1857. In '61 my father kept a feed store and about this time built Orbondale east of town. Quantrell stopped at our home, taking the horses, but doing no harm to the household. My father was away.

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MRS. MARY (CARPENTER) RANKIN, Quenemo, Kansas.—We were living on Rhode Island Street in a house just finished and had been married ten months. When two of the raiders called at our house and saw my husband, they fired a shot at him and after his race through the yard they fired a second shot. Of what passed around us I know and remember nothing, until I sat beside the body of my husband and saw him in a rude coffin and laid away in a corner of our yard.

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S. H. SIMPSON, The Arlington, Santa Barbara, Cal.—Thirty or forty men gathered on Massachusetts Street, as soon as the rebels were leaving. The little crowd elected me to take charge of the city.

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LOUISE OESCH WIEDEMANN, then at 635 Massachusetts Street.—My cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Preisach and family, Mr. Stick, his partner, my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Oesch, two sisters and I lived in a frame building, on the site marked 635 Massachusetts Street. The first story was the furniture store owned by Stick & Preisach. A stone house to the south of us checked the flames and saved our house. All our men escaped death.

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FRED EGGERT, Portland, Ore.—I was in the employ of Duncan and Allison who conducted a general merchandise store. Mr. Allison, A. Marks and I occupied the roof of the annex, it being a hot night. Jacob House came to get A. Marks to open the safe. Some raiders were with him. They also ordered Mr. Allison to go down into the store and open his safe. He went with them, but refused to open the safe, saying he didn't have the key. They said, "you are a d— liar," and shot him. I could hear all this because they talked very loud. They soon had the safe open. Then one came back upstairs where I was, not knowing what to do. He told me to come with him and I would be safe. As soon as we reached the lower floor, another tried to shoot me, but my man prevented it. They asked me how to open the inner part of the safe and they took \$185.00, as well as I can remember. I finally escaped.

MRS. D. L. Kretsinger, daughter of Wm. Brass.—I had gone to Lawrence that week to attend school, boarding with John Shimmmons and rooming with his daughter, Nellie. Young Jim Lane came over. He hurriedly put on one of my dresses and a sun bonnet and assisted us in carrying food out of the house. He was not recognized as a boy and I have always felt that his disguise saved his life. I think I can safely say that I also saved a Mr. Eaton's life.

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MRS. N. O. STEVENS, Northport, Mich.—My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wesley H. Duncan, lived where the Watkins Bank now stands. My father had a store, I think, near where Smith's Undertaking establishment stood later, possibly a few doors north. They asked father to show them where his store was and they wouldn't shoot him. We lost the store and the stock, and \$8,000.00 in gold. Chas. S. Duncan's family had more trying experiences.

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W. E. MONROE, 410 East 7th Street, Shawnee, Okla.—Mother, my brother, James H., and I were at home. Father was in the U. S. service. We succeeded in persuading a party not to burn the home of Mrs. Wm. Lee, the wife of Billy, a local shoemaker, whom we succeeded in hiding in the attic. They were looking for us because our father was a scout and he had captured two sisters of Bill Anderson's, one of Quantrell's men, who were hurt in a building in Kansas City, Mo., which was used as a prison and which collapsed. A German woman whom they asked told them we had moved out of the state. Rather a fortunate lie for us.

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MARGARET DUNCAN GREGG, Honolulu, H. T.—I can only speak of Mrs. Charles S. Duncan, my mother, who saved the life of the Rev. Thos. A. Parker by hiding him under a trundle bed, where the children usually slept. They did not suspect a man could hide under it. We lived at the corner of Wintrop and Louisiana. When the house was burned, she called Dr. Parker. My mother and I, at her signal, raised a carpet and gave it a shake. Dr. Parker dropping to the ground. We threw the carpet over him and dragged it away from the home, he creeping along under it, until my mother gave him the signal to stop and then we threw all the things we had saved in a pile on top of him.

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Mrs. C. O. BOWMAN, daughter of James H. Gleason.—Has a copy of a letter written by her father to Joanna, his wife, who was visiting in the east. The letter is dated at Willow Springs, Kansas, August 30, 1863. In it he says: "I suppose you have heard about the burning of Lawrence in our neighborhood. Mrs. Prentice (mother of C. T. K. Prentice) said she would write you last Monday. I started to mill early that morning. On the way I heard they were burning Lawrence. I went on to the mill and unloaded my grain, then started home. I took some footmen and carried them to Dalazes, where our boys were forming a line to protect Palmyra and Prairie City. I got as far as McKinny's when I saw my house, stable and stacks on fire. I met some of the neighbors and Perry Ramsey (W. P. Ramsey, now living at Bethel, Kansas), and he said he saw my folks leaving the house. Later I saw them firing McKinny's house. In the evening I roasted some corn for supper, then went to Dr. Still's (now at Kirksville, Mo.) whose house was hidden by a corn field and not burned. Here I found sisters Annis and Lyda.

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MRS. J. B. Sutliff, 1926 7th Ave., West, Seattle, Wash.—My husband was not killed, he being away on business and our home was not burned. I saw Mr. Griffith and told him to run to the ravine. He reached it and saved his life. I had to warn Mrs. Griffith to keep away from him. I can hear the pounding of nails yet, for Ira Brown and Hiram Towne made coffins for two nights in their shop just across the alley from my home.

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ROBT. WOOLDRIDGE, Neoga, Ill.—I lived on the north side of the river and ran a ferry boat for Baldwin & Co. On the evening before the raid I had brought my boats over and locked them on the north side. I was the first man from the north side to take a skiff and go to the south side. I returned and then Baldwin, in whose employ I was, and who was home from the army on furlough, told me to go across and see what had become of John Gill and Geo. Coach, relatives. The first man I saw was Sheriff Williams, who was dead.

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LAWRENCE, KAN., THE DAY AFTER THE RAID—Was a desolate city, as is shown in the view, reproduced on the cover title page from an edition of Harper's Weekly (New York) that appeared in 1863 after the raid. Only the building occupied by Jacob House was standing on Massachusetts Street; the old Methodist Church, used as a morgue, can also be seen. Then the rebuilding was a task. Today the Lawrence Planing Mill within a few days alone could take care of the work necessary at that time. It is a marvelous advance in the industrial activities of the city. And this puts me in mind that even strangers in Lawrence boost for the good of the town. Recently I stood in Carroll's Store, formerly known as Smith's News Depot, and by A. D. Carroll, who now owns this old establishment was introduced to James M. Mitchell with these words: "Mr. Held, do you know Mr. Mitchell of the Arts and Crafts Store and Beauty Shop?" I replied, yes, for I had reason to know that Mr. Mitchell is a live wire, though not a native of Lawrence. Mr. Mitchell purchased the store within the past year. He was on the road for an Eastern stove manufacturing concern and didn't need the store; for that matter he does not need it now, as he still travels for his firm. He has made big improvements, but a few days ago he told me that he feels repaid for everything he has done in this town. And I, therefore, now conclude that the stories that only an old-timer can make good here are unfounded. The newcomer is welcomed here by the old-timer and both meet on the same level for the good of the city and her future.

Men and Women, Boys and Girls Survived the Lawrence Massacre. This List Shows Those Living on Aug. 21, 1913

Some were Present at Semi-Centennial Memorial Service. Others Have Passed Away Since the Memorial.

- Conrad Altenbernd, City.
Mrs. O. J. Ayers Albuquerque, N. M.
Mrs. J. W. Alder, 1225 Tenn. J. Q. Adams, 1000 block, Mass. St.
Florence H. Alford, 204 W. Hancock Street.
Mrs. D. S. Alford, 940 Ind.
Mrs. H. B. Asher, 601 Mo. St.
Mrs. Mary J. Anderson, Lone Star, Kansas.
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Anderson, 1193 R. I. St.
Oscar Anderson, San Francisco, Cal.
Mrs. Ella M. Ayer, Albuquerque, N. M.
Charles Achning.
Mrs. Minnie Achning.
Ed. C. Anderson, 645 Maine
S. R. Allen, R. F. D. 2.
A. J. Anderson, 825 Ola. St.
A. L. Adams, Gas, Kan.
John W. Adams, 1339 Pa. St.
James W. Adams, Gas, Kan.
Henry Abels, Eudora, Kan.
N. N. Adams, Astoria, Ore.
Oliver B. Adams, Mena, Ark.
Mrs. Ida Wright Barnes, Topeka.
Mrs. A. Burkhart, 512 Topeka Ave., Topeka.
Mrs. Kate Branham, Independence.
Wm. Bromley, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Mary Davidson Burnette, Castle Rock, Wash.
Mrs. Kate W. Boettcher, Stigler, Okla.
Mary Brechtelsbauer, St. Louis.
Josephine Brechtelsbauer, Chicago.
Emery S. Bowen, R. R. 9, Box 106, Springfield, Mo.
E. W. Brown, R. F. D. 18, Richland, Kan.
Mrs. Bessie Reynolds Borden, New York City.
Mrs. Fannie Ross Bangs, 3525 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.
O. P. Barler, 1020 Tenn. St.
G. W. Brown, Rockford, Ill.
Mrs. George Banks, 1345 Tenn. St.
Judge W. D. Brown, El Reno, Okla.
Mrs. Jane Brown, Lawrence.
Mrs. Jennie Bowen, box 106, Route 4, Springfield, Ill.
Henry Benson, 915 Vermont
Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Brooks, 1433 Tennessee Street.
Wm. Brown, R. F. D., 2 miles southwest.
Mr. and Mrs. Lathrop Bulene.
W. L. Bullene, Lawrence.
Mrs. Nellie G. Beatty, 1315 Tenn. St.
Mrs. Samuel Bryant, 1215 Delaware St.
Wm. Brass, Leocompton, Kansas, R. F. D.
Arthur Booth, Philadelphia, Pa.
John A. Buss, Oakland, Cal.
Albert Brooks, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Jane Brown, Los Molinos, Colo., (Tehama county).
Miss Sarah Brown, Los Molinos, Colo., (Tehama county).
Mrs. Gertrude Oliver Bretherton, 465 E. 36th Street, Portland, Oregon.
Mrs. B. Brechtelsbauer, 720 Mass. St., Lawrence.
Mrs. H. L. Baldwin, 1230 Logan Ave., Denver.
Mrs. Cynthia Whitcomb Conger, Elaka, Montana.
Thomas Cosley, California.
Mrs. Richard Cordley.
Albert Cloud, (col.).
Mrs. Helen P. Cone, 1217 C. Ave., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
J. M. Cavaness, Chanute, Kansas (?)
Mrs. Jennie Cuffey, Liberal, Mo.
N. N. Chambers.
Mrs. Martha J. Cooke Clarke, 1210 Ohio St.
Mrs. N. S. Clarke, 721 Ill. St.
A. Coleman, 749 Ill. St.
Osgood Coleman, 922 Mo. St.
John P. Cone, 1206 Tenn. St.
Luther Cone, Chanute, Kan.
Frank Cosley, 819 Ky. St.
Wm. Crutchfield, south limits.
C. Coleman, Medford, Okla.
Frank Curless, Liberal, Mo.
George Curless, Liberal Mo.
Eben F. Crocker, west of K. U.
Louis Calahan, Los Angeles, Cal.
Mrs. E. Olivia Coy, 1023 N. H. Street.
Norman Chambers.
Mrs. Mary A. Cavaness, Paola, Kan.
Sidney Clarke, Jr., Shawnee, Okla.
Mrs. Mary E. Cole, Oakland, Cal.
Anthony Caldwell, Lawrence.
Miss Corel, Lawrence.
Miss Elizabeth Corey, 928 Pa.
Mrs. Maggie Duffey, Leocompton, R. F. D. 3.
John Deamer, Lawrence.
Mrs. Martha Dalle, 425 Ohio
Edward E. Dix, Fort Scott, Kan.
F. A. Derby, 810 Alabama St.
Nick Donnelly, 1101 Tenn. St.
Mary Donnelly, 1101 Tenn. St.
Mrs. Jesse Dillard, (col.), 520 La. St.
Amos Duncan, (col.)
Dan Donovan.
Charles Duncan, Topeka.
George Duncan, Topeka.
Thomas Dee, care John F. Dee, 403 Santa Fe Bldg., Topeka.
L. Mary Davis, Portland, Ore.
Mrs. John Demand, Wichita, Kansas.
Mrs. Lillian Harding Davidson, Olathe, Kan.
Samuel Davidson, Richland, Wash.
Mrs. Eve Speer DuBois, Denver.
Mrs. Emmett Dolbee, R. F. D., Lawrence.
Mrs. Eliza Dolbee.
Mrs. Louis Preisach Dinglested.
Mrs. Cora Dicker, 2015 Ohio
Mrs. Daniel Duck, Richland, Kan.
Mrs. Mary Dean, 1000 Vt. St.
Mrs. Kate Morrow Dildine.
Mrs. Josie Johnson Embree.
Mrs. J. S. Emery.
Miss Agness Emery.
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Edwards.
Mrs. C. E. Engle.
Mrs. P. E. Emery, 1613 Tenn.
Fred Eggert, Portland, Ore.
Charles Eggert, Seattle.
Henry Eggert, R. F. D.
Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Ecke, 947 Mass. St.
L. J. Eberhardt, 1212 Conn.
R. G. Elliott, 1416 West Winthrop.
Henry Eberhardt, Willow Springs.
Chris Epley, 726 Mass. St.
Mrs. Geo. H. Edwards, Kansas City.
Mrs. Josephine Johnson Embury, San Antonio, Texas.
E. C. Eldridge, 52 32nd St., Kansas City.
Mrs. P. B. Eldridge, Coffeyville, Kan.
George Ellis, Topeka.
Mrs. Engler, Washburn, Ok.
Mrs. Eliza Flory.
Mrs. J. C. Emmett, Lake View.
George Emmett, Lake View.
Carrie Emmett, Lake View.
Dr. C. E. Fisher, Sterling, Col.
H. F. Fisher, Montrose, Col.
John W. Fisher, Montrose, Col.
John W. Fisher, 311 Central Nat. Bank, Bldg., Topeka.
James D. Faxon, 3800 Wyoming, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Sallie Fitzpatrick, 717 Miss. St.
George Falley, 933 Ohio St.
Mrs. Arthur Fuller, 813 Mass.
Mrs. Teckla Fisher, 813 Mass.
Mrs. Wm. J. Flintom, 745 Ohio St.
Mrs. Ella Hubble Field, Topeka.
Angie Ludington Foster, Topeka.
H. S. Filmore, W. Lawrence.
Miss Lulu Fitch, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Edward Fitch, Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Sam Fisher.
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Mrs. Harriet Adams Frank, Humboldt, Kan.
Ella Ferguson, Lawrence.
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Jennie Gilbert, Lawrence.
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Mrs. L. Fitzgerald, Gilbert, R. R. 3., Lawrence.
Mrs. Patsy Gregg, Lawrence.
Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gardner, 1200 Miss. St.
Mrs. A. H. Graton, Lawrence.
Mrs. H. Grovenor, Lawrence.
Dolly Graeber, (G. A.), 133 Ohio St.
G. Grovenor, Lawrence.
W. J. Gilmore, Lawrence.
Mrs. John Gimore, Eudora.
John Gardner, Lawrence.
Mrs. Emily H. Grover, Route Nick Gentry.
Frank Grover, R. F. D.
Mrs. Kate Brass Greenlees, 3833 8th St., San Diego.
Mrs. E. C. Gilbert, Lawrence.
David Garvin, Thomas, Okla.
Mrs. Margaret D. Gregg, Waity Bldg., Honolulu.
Wm. Hodge, Ottawa, Kans.
Sam Holmes.
Mrs. Lida White Helm, Overbrook.
F. Herrington, Lawrence.
S. R. Holloway, Lawrence.
Emery Holloway, Lodi, Calif.
Mrs. Clara Brass Hanselman, 745 Ill. St.
Ida Blood Hanselman, Indianapolis, Ind.
Charles H. Hoyt, Lawrence.
O. A. Hanscome, Lawrence.
Mrs. Augusta Hunt Hall, 1514 E. 42nd St., K. C., Mo.
Mrs. Margaret H. Henry, 913 Tenn. St.
John M. Henry, Lawrence.
F. Huddleston, Lawrence.
Mrs. Helen M. Hogan, 1238 R. I. St.
Mrs. L. Hettich, Lawrence.
Mrs. Matilda Hase, 909 Conn.
Mrs. J. G. Haskell.
Miss Nelle Haskell, 701 1/2 Mass. St.
Henry Salem Hubbel.
E. P. Harris, Topeka.
L. M. Howard, Lawrence.
Mrs. J. Hutchings, 713 R. L. St., Halsey Valley, N. Y.
Wm. Harper, (col.) 628 Mass.
Sophia Leonard Hoene, 1266 A Paseo, K. C., Mo.
Mrs. Vergeau Hagen, Lees Summit, Mo.
Mrs. E. Honnick, 1211 Srague Ave., Spokane, Wash.
Mr. G. R. Hurd, Lawrence.
Mrs. G. M. Hurd, Tacoma, Wash.
Gertrude Thorpe Hiccock, 816 James St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Rebecca Harvey, R. 19.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hines, R. F. D. 10.
John Harrell, Clinton.
Mrs. Louis Howell, R. R. S.
Laura Hellstrom, R. R. S.
Rudolph Hellstrom, R. R. S.
Byron Holt, Philadelphia.
Mrs. Kate Huford, Liberal, Mo.
Mr. and Mrs. John Harrell, R. F. D. 18, Richland, Kan.
Mrs. N. A. Hilliard, Cuchi, New Mexico.
Will Ingersoll, Denver.
John Irwin, R. F. D. 2.
Mrs. Ella Brass Iiff, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.
George Jenkins, 3124 Harrison St., Kansas City, Mo.
Sarah Hughes Jones, 422 Lake St., Topeka.
Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Jones, Dewey, Oklahoma.
Mrs. Jack Johnson, N. J. St.
Mrs. Anna Johnson, Lawrence.
Mrs. Margaret Miller Junkins, 945 Tenn. St.
Capt. Jennings, 817 Tenn. St.
Mrs. C. Jennings, 819 Ohio.
Peter Jones, (col.), 1845 Ky.
Ike Johnson, (col.), 721 Ala.
Mrs. A. M. Jenkins, 1616 Ky.
Miss Kate Jenkins, 1616 Ky.
Lucia M. Jones, 638 La. St.
Annie Lane Johnson, 338 Olive, K. C., Mo.
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Mrs. A. A. Kimball, 385 Amherst St., Manchester, N. H.
Jacob Kilworth, 114 W. Lee.
Alice Kincaid, 624 R. I. St.
Mrs. Sue Brass Kretsinger, 2034 Cleveland Ave., San Diego, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Kennedy, R. F. D. 8.
 F. R. Kennedy, 716 Ala St.
 Miss Belle Kennedy, 1932 Ky.
 T. H. Kennedy, 826 Mass. St.
 Eugene Kennedy, R. R. 8.
 Hugh Kennedy, Los Angeles.
 Geo. Kimball, 933 Vt. St.
 Mrs. Lucy Kinnear, 745 Ohio.
 Mrs. Hattie Bell Lamoia, Berkeley, Calif. (.)
 Mrs. E. W. Lucas, Kent St., R. 10, bx 166, Pasadena, Cal.
 Jake Longfellow, Bonner Springs.
 Mrs. Mary S. Learnard, (Mrs. O. E.), Lawrence.
 Alice Eldridge Learnard, Memphis, Tenn.
 Mrs. M. E. Littell, 1617 N. H.
 Mrs. Ruth E. Leis, 633 Ind.
 Mrs. Hattie Lamon.
 George Leis, 1105 La. St.
 James Lawrence, 2303 Vt.
 Mrs. Bertha Lahmer, 1415 Penn, San Diego, Calif.
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 Mrs. Alice Preisach Learned, 739 Ala. St.
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 Miss Rita Lowman, Waverly, N. Y.
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 Wm. Miller, E. Banks St.
 Mrs. Henry Martin, 1100 Ala.
 Mrs. Mary Wade Mitchell, Capertino, Cal.
 James H. Monroe, 915 N. J.
 Mrs. Emily Moes, 331 Ind St.
 Wm. Moys, 620 Ky. St.
 Mr. and Mrs. Alex Marks, Mrs. Lou Rankin Moore, 932 R. I. St.
 E. W. Morgan, 2302 Mercier Ave., K. C.
 Mrs. Nancy McFarland, City.
 Mrs. Lizzie Cone Mann, Orlando, Fla.
 Mrs. Florence Adams Messer, 1339 R. I. St.
 Mrs. O. W. McAllaster, 1024 Ky. St.
 Ely Moore, 917 Mass. St.
 Thos. McGee, 917 Lee St.
 Mrs. Ella Donovan Monroe, 608 S. Duluth Ave., Sioux Falls, S. D.
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 Mrs. Mollie Adams Mudge, Linwood, Kansas.
 Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Moore, R. F. D. 17, Richland, Kans.
 Green Madden, Lawrence.
 Alex Mears.
 Mrs. Emma Martin, 832 E. 28th St., Portland, Ore.
 Mrs. Anna Mugler, Santa Fe, N. M.
 Miss Anna Mugler, Santa Fe, N. M.
 A. G. Menger, El Reno, Okla.
 Mrs. M. M. Menger, Lawrence.
 Mrs. Eva B. Miller, 4032 Woodland St., K. C., Mo.
 W. E. Moore, 408 E. 7th St., Shawnee, Oklahoma.
 Clarke McPheeters, Vinland.
 Francis Matthews, Lawrence.
 Charles Matthews, Lawrence.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Miller, 2015 O.
 J. E. Miller, Hemedale, Ida.
 J. Matthews, Lawrence, R. D.
 J. H. Matthews, Westphalia, Kan.
 F. A. Marcell, P. O., Wis.
 Mrs. Milton May, 1116 Conn.
 Mrs. Vic. Mayberry Murdock, Wichita.
 Mrs. Ella Prentice Neal, 1666

Mrs. Emilene Neal, 1007 R. I. Farwell Ave., Rogers Park, Chicago.
 Kate Leonard Nolan, 4220 Campbell St., K. C., Mo.
 Mrs. Albert Neal, 1107 Conn.
 Mrs. Julia Watson Nicholson, 4643 Woodlawn Ave., Chicago.
 Mrs. E. M. Owen, Vt. St.
 Charles Oehrle, Denver, G. D.
 Mrs. A. Oliver, 802 Tenn. St.
 Miss Hannah Oliver, 802 Tenn. St.
 Mrs. Herman Parpert, 3169 Cleveland Ave., St. Louis.
 Captain and Mrs. J. A. Pike, Florence, Kansas.
 Mrs. Frances E. Pierson, 309 Indiana St.
 Mrs. Amos Peck, Reedley, Cal.
 Albert E. Prather, Soldiers' Home.
 George Prather, Hood River, Ore.
 Lydia Pearce, Pa. St.
 L. F. Pratt, Newkirk, Okla.
 Mr. Charles L. Pease, 4206 E. 56th St., Portland, Ore.
 A. B. Plume, 741 E. 50th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. T. K. Prentice, 740 La. St.
 Mrs. C. A. Pease, 1225 Tenn.
 A. J. Phillips, 700 Elliott St.
 Mrs. Anna J. Prentiss, 905 Tenn. St.
 Mrs. Sarah Mack Pinkston, Lawana, Cal.
 Phillip Preisach, 1008 Vt. St.
 O. D. Pickens, 1105 N. Y. St.
 Charles Pearee, 1807 Mass.
 Leonard Pearee, 1807 Mass.
 Frank Prentiss, 905 Tenn. St.
 Mrs. J. C. Rankin, Quenemo, Kan.
 V. L. Reece, 1245 R. I. St.
 Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Riggs, 545 Morris St.
 James Rutherford, 938 Tenn.
 George Reynolds, 946 Conn.
 S. M. Reynolds, 1033 Vt. St.
 Mrs. P. D. Ridenour, 1416 E. 8th St., K. C., Mo.
 Mrs. Kate Cosley Reynolds, 1247 Tenn. St.
 O. G. Richards, Eudora.
 John K. Rankin, 737 La. St.
 Mrs. Louisa W. Rouselaux, 944 N. H. St.
 Mrs. Josephine Ecker Rutherford, 938 Tenn. St.
 Mrs. Mattie Emmett Rombold, San Diego, Cal.
 John L. Read, Mirage, Colo.
 Mr. and Mrs. John F. Roberts, 827 Miss. St.
 Mrs. W. J. Raymond, Cherryvale, Kansas.
 Henry H. Richards, Wichita, Kansas.
 Joe Ross.
 Horace E. Root, Quay, Okla.
 James Strode.
 Jacob House, City.
 Charles Starkweather.
 Mrs. M. Sanders, Augusta.
 Mr. and Mrs. I. F. Steele, R. R., 17, Richland, Kan.
 Mrs. Harvey Spalding, 1963 Beckmore Ave., Washington, D. C.
 Mrs. Belle Falley Simpson, 294 20th St., Columbus, O.
 Henry Sutherland, El Paso, Texas.
 David Sutherland, El Paso, Texas.
 Mrs. T. B. Smith, R. R. 2, Lawrence.
 Mrs. J. F. Schneider, Leonardville, Kansas.
 Mrs. A. H. Schall, R. R. 10, Lawrence.
 Mrs. Jennie Eldridge Scurr, 614 Willow Street, Coffeyville, Kansas.
 Mrs. J. G. Sands, 812 S. Barker St., El Reno, Okla.
 J. R. Sands, El Reno, Okla.
 Mr. Charles Shaw, Woodlawn Ct., Kansas City, Mo.
 Mrs. Lizzie Williams Smith, Stockton, Kansas.
 J. C. Simmons, Wellsville.
 Charles N. Simmons, Ridgeley, Mo.
 Rev. A. D. Stuckemann, Warrenton, Mo.
 Milissia Scott.

Charlie Scott.
 Kittie Scott.
 Ambrose Scott.
 Mrs. Minnie Summers, Denver, Colorado.
 Mr. W. N. Simpson, 1118 Railway Exchange Building Chicago.
 Mrs. Addie Sutliff Wheeler, 625 Frederick Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Mrs. Margaret Moore Seewir, 917 Massachusetts Street.
 C. S. Shimmom, 530 Illinois St.
 E. A. Smith, 805 Miss. St.
 Mrs. Mattie Cone Sleeth, 1025 Michigan Ave., Portland, Or.
 C. C. Seewir, 917 Mass. St.
 J. G. Sullivan, 723 Ark. St.
 Matthew Shaw, 4032 Woodland St., Kansas City, Mo.
 A. L. Selig, 7 E. Winthrop.
 A. and Lou Prentiss Simpson, 2060 N. 5th St., K. C., Kan.
 S. N. Simpson, 610 1/2 Minnesota Ave., K. C., Kan.
 Wm. L. G. Soule, San Diego, Cal.
 Miss Emily Soule, Bangor, Me.
 Anna Reynolds Sternberg.
 Mrs. John B. Sutcliffe, Seattle, Wash.
 Mrs. Sarah Stone, 915 Vt. St.
 Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shank, Lodi, Cal.
 W. W. Savage, 1424 Conn. St.
 Mrs. Margaret Brass Sherman, 636 South Alvarado St., Los Angeles, Cal.
 Miss Lillie Stone, Kanwaka.
 L. S. Sanders (?).
 H. S. Steele, 824 Indiana St.
 Forest Savage, 1424 Conn. St.
 Emma Savage, 1424 Conn. St.
 F. J. Savage, 1424 Conn. St.
 Mrs. Grace Cameron Smith, R. F. D., 3 mi. northwest.
 C. H. Springer.
 Mrs. Forest Savage, 1424 Connecticut St.
 Mrs. N. O. Stevens, 602 La.
 Mrs. Bertha Strode (col.), 815 N. J.
 Mrs. Mary J. Simpson, Salina, 702 S. Santa Fe Ave.
 Mrs. Lizzie Speitz, 1135 Conn.
 Mrs. Julia Schaub, K. C., Mo.
 Miss Mary Schaub, K. C., Mo.
 Mrs. Lydia Smelser, Linwood.
 Clarence Stowe, Kanwaka.
 Mrs. John Thompson, Lodi, California.
 Mrs. Clara Fillmore Tanner, 22 South Hillside Ave., Glenn Ridge, N. J.
 Mrs. Warren Timmons, Monte Vista, Colorado.
 Mrs. Mary Coleman Topping, R. F. D., 5 1/2 mi. southwest.
 Mrs. Henry Tisdale, 643 Tenn.
 Mrs. Cella Towne, 1147 Ohio.
 Mrs. Wm. Tornaden, Linwood, Kan.
 Mrs. Callie Thomas, Lawrence.
 George Thomas, Lawrence.
 Will U. Ueis, R. D., 4, Lawrence.
 Mrs. J. R. Ulrich, 1308 Ky.
 Chas. Williamson, St. Louis.
 George W. White, Clinton.
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 Mrs. Ann White, R. R. 18, Richland, Kansas.
 Geo. Wilkinson, Lanthia, Mo.
 Mrs. Charles Willemssen, 2816 LaFayette Ave., St. Louis.
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 Mrs. Christine Mugler-Wientge, Santa Fe, N. M.
 Solon T. Williams, Seattle.
 Mrs. Frances Williams, Washington, D. C.
 Main St., Independence, Ks.
 Mrs. M. D. Whitman.
 Frank Wade, New York.
 Mrs. Hill P. Wilson.
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 Mrs. Wm. Warner, K. C., Mo.
 E. P. Warren, 34 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary Griffith Whitcomb, 1200 block Ky. St.
 Wm. Williamstown, 708 R. 1
 Mrs. Florence Wilber, 902 La.
 Mrs. A. N. Ward, Lawrence, care of Crutchfield.
 Miss Carrie Watson, 1310 La.
 Mrs. Ellen Wieman, 716 R. I.
 Charles Ware (colored).
 Frank Wade, Chicago.
 Ed. Wade, Kansas City.
 J. A. West.
 Mrs. Mary Brown Whitman, Los Molinos, Cal.
 Mrs. A. Whitcomb, 844 Tenn Albert Walton.
 George A. Wilmarth, Topeka, 1001 West Eighth Street.
 Mrs. M. E. Wilder, 1617 Ky.
 Mrs. Kate Worthington, Liberal, Mo.
 Holland Wheeler, 326 Illinois.
 Wm. Wiedemann, 835 Mass.
 Mr. and Mrs. Julius Wiedemann, Oklahoma City.
 Mrs. Augusta Weyermuller, 400 Louisiana Street.
 Mrs. Rose Costenbader Watkins, East Lee Street.
 Mrs. A. D. Weaver, 737 Ind.
 Mrs. S. N. Wood (Mrs. Margaret L.), Strong City, Kan.
 A. T. Winchell, Lawrence.
 Mrs. Isadore S. Welch, Ottawa.
 G. W. W. Yates, 323 Greenwood Ave., Topeka.
 Mar. E. Jones Zerby, 638 La.
 Mrs. E. J. Ford, Linwood, Ks.
 Dr. R. L. Williams.
 Mrs. Mary Cavaness, Chiles.
 Miss Alice Goss, San Francisco.
 Mrs. Carrie Goss Haskell, San Francisco, Cal.
 Henry B. Leonard, Kansas City, Mo.
 Mrs. William Warner, Kansas City, Mo., guest of L. Bullene.
 Mrs. Kate Branham, Indiana, guest of L. Bullene.
 John F. Read, Mirage Colo., then a Lawrence merchant.
 Robert M. Jones, Rural Route 8, Lawrence, Kansas.
 Mrs. K. A. Rodell, 924 Miss.
 H. J. Laudon, Eudora, Kans.
 J. E. Lawson, R. R. 7.
 Mrs. Mattie Ellis, Lees Summit, Mo.
 Mrs. E. L. Staggers, Eudora, Kans.
 Mrs. Anna Kilfoit, Wynoka, Okla.
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 Mrs. Minnie Achning Zimmerman.
 John W. Lawson.
 Mrs. Geo. Thompson, Lodi, Calif.
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 Mrs. Clara Fillmore Tanner, 22 South Hillside Ave., Glenn Ridge, N. Y.
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 Mrs. Matilda Chelman Almqvist, 1919 LaVere St., Sedalia, Mo.
 G. W. White, R.R. 9, Lawrence Harrison White, Richland, Kans.
 Mrs. Elizabeth Allen Pettin-gall, Eudora, Kansas.
 Mrs. Nellie Allen Hale, Eudora, Kans.
 Mrs. R. Allen Hyte, Stroud, Okla.
 Frank H. Pettin-gill, Eudora, Kans.
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 Mrs. Lizzie Seals.
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 Alec Williams, 1741 Vermont Wm. Hazeltine, Olney, Ill.
 Wm. T. Rampert, Fresno, Colo.
 Julius Wiedemann, Oklahoma City.
 Mrs. John Calvert, Garnett, Kansas.
 Aug Wulffkuhle, Lawrence.
 Wm. Draper, Lawrence.
 Mrs. Henry Weyermuller, Lawrence.
 Miss Lizzie Corey, City.
 Dan Urech, Pleasant Grove.
 — Urech, Pleasant Grove.



1.—Rev. G. W. Paddock, pastor M. E. church at time of raid, saved by hiding on river bank. 2.—Residence of Dr. Griswold, site occupied by Starkweather residence. Here were Dr. J. F. Griswold, J. C. Trask and S. M. Thorpe who were killed; also H. W. Baker who survived, though wounded. 3.—Rev. James Lawrence of Paola, visiting Rev. Mr. Paddock at time of raid, now residing on South Vermont Street, Lawrence. 4.—Grant township, flooded in the '60s. 5.—Massachusetts street, Tinware corner, now occupied by Merchants National Bank. 6.—Fraser Hall and North College, the first buildings for the University on the Hill. 7.—Oldest house in Lawrence now standing, 600 block New Hampshire Street. 8.—Unitarian church, first real church edifice, also used for school purposes. 9.—Miller home. William Miller and his sister, Mrs. Margaret Junkins, who were in their youth at the time of raid, in front; first house passed by Quantrell. 10.—Lawrence in 1858, from a painting. 11.—First bridge over Kaw river, built by C. W. Babcock, team fording river at right. 12.—Waverly Hotel, well known at time of raid, razed 1912; just south Wilder Bros. 13.—The real first house in Lawrence, a log cabin, site occupied by Busch Seed Company.

The MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK

THE OLDEST
BANK IN
LAWRENCE

Established 1877

Chartered as a National

Bank in 1886

Charter renewed 1911

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President

M. NEWMARK,
Vice President

W. F. MARCH,
Cashier

F. C. WHIPPLE,
Asst. Cashier



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Loan
and
Savings Bank
(Our Baby)

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THREE
PER CENT
ON TIME
DEPOSITS

THE STRENGTH OF A BANK



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Combining all these elements to an eminent degree, this bank invites the addition of your name to its roll of patrons, and offers the best possible service alike to those of small and large means. Thousands of depositors have found safety and satisfaction in transacting their banking business with this institution. Why not you?

Ours is a National Bank with all the strict Government requirements and safeguards which that implies. It has successfully weathered all the storms and stress periods in National Finance, as well as local drouths, floods, fires and panics for nearly fifty years, being established in 1865, and is now on a firmer footing than ever before.

We transact any and all business within the scope of legitimate banking, including the most up-to-date Savings Department, where One Dollar starts an account.

Ninety-eight per cent of our Stock is held by 50 home people. Our equipment and service is unsurpassed by any bank in this section of the country.

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I. J. MEADE, *Vice-President*
GEO. W. KUHNE, *Cashier*
IRVING HILL
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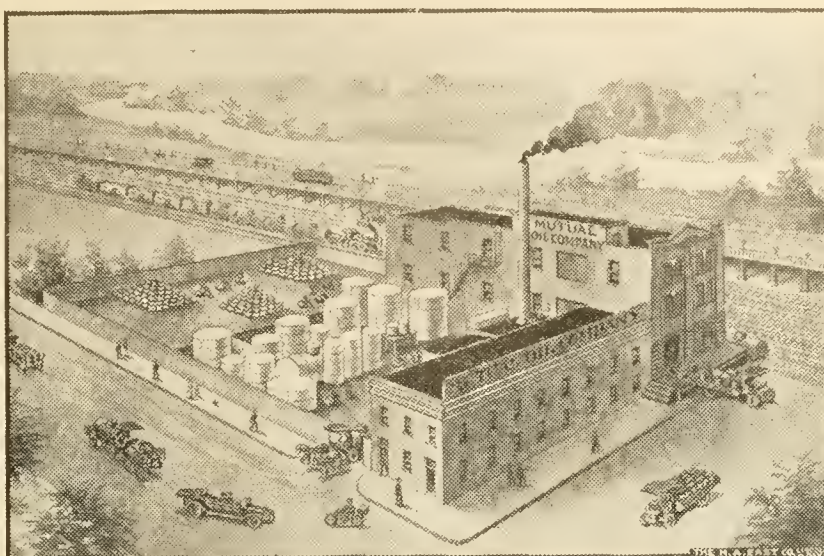
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*Manufacturers
and Distributors of*

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Kerosene
Automobile Oils
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Greases
of all kinds



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Responding to the lure of Colorado, he went there and remained for nearly two years. But the call of Kansas brought him back. Last spring Mr.



J. M. NEVILLE

Neville engaged once more in the real estate business in Lawrence, at once securing a large list, because his old friends liked to have their property in his charge. He has made good sales and many real estate loans, and is as firmly re-established, as he was before he left for Colorado.

Mr. Neville does not make much noise, but he is always on the job. He is a firm believer in the advance of values in Lawrence and Douglas County property and, by attending to business, is proving up on his theory. Those who have seen the steady rise of real estate values in the Kaw Valley concur with him that the future looks brighter than ever. Mr. Neville's offices are located at 843 Massachusetts Street, Lawrence, Kansas.

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